The New-York Times.

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CAPT. JACK CAUGHT.

End of the Modoc War—Jack Surrenders After a Persistent and Relentless Pursuit.

LANGELL'S VALLEY, Lost River, Oregon; GREEN'S CAMP, May 31—Evening—Via SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—After a thorough examination of the Modoc captives gathered in during the present scout under Col. Green, it has been ascertained that the last haul netted thirty-four men, women, and children, thirteen of them being able-bodied warriors, sixteen rifles of various patterns, 113 cartridges, and several lean and hungry ponies. Boston Charley and Schonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston and Schonchin look like desperadoes. Each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight years of age, and Schonchin fifty. The boldest warrior of the band is Scar Faced Charley. Dr. Cabaness, of Yreka, the contract Surgeon, who slept in their retreat last night, says of Capt. Jack that he presented a most woe-begone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the centre of a little lava bed, a few yards back of the crest of the bluff, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. He was wrapped in a faded army blanket, and his head was buried in his hands. His sister Mary, captured at Willow Creek the day before yesterday, talked to him, with tears in her eyes, and asked that he enter our camp. He was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away. The Modocs say that Jack is insane. There is much method in his madness. At present he is thought to be in this neighborhood with from three to five warriors. There are twelve Modoc warriors at large now. Scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country, by cavalry, under Col. Perry, Major Trimble, and Major Cresson. The war with the Modocs, as a tribe, is over. Fighting after the guerilla fashion will be probably continued until the last outlaw is captured or killed.

Capt. Hiser's company of Oregon volunteers, numbering forty, arrived in this valley last evening and bivouaked near us. They will have a chance to do some little scouting to-day.

THE PURSUIT RENEWED.

APPLEGATE'S MANSION, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., June 1—Afternoon—Via SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—This morning the troops at the camp in Langell's Valley were divided into several parties, and sent out in scouts after the fleeing Modocs. Just as the scouting parties left, the Modoc captives, with the exception of Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steam-boat Frank, and Shack-Nasty Jim, were sent to this ranche in charge of Lieut. Taylor, of the Fourth Artillery, and a small detachment of men.

THE CAPTURE OF JACK.

APPLEGATE'S HOUSE, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., June 1—3:20 P. M., via SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused this camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier. Gens. Davis and Wheaton, and the other officers, and all the men, rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises. "Capt. Jack is captured," shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of twenty-three hours, three miles above the mouth of Willow Creek.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Warm Spring scouts struck a trail, and after a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Col. Perry surrounded the Indian retreat. His men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring and said Capt. Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Capt. Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then, as if giving up all hopes, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws, and seven children darted forth and joined him in the surrender.

The command that made this famous scout was the First Squadron of the First Cavalry, Col. D. Perry; composed of Troop F, Lieut. Miller, and Troop H, Major Trumbull, and Medical Officer Assistant Surgeon Dewitt. The guides were C. Pullman and H. A. Applegate.

Capt. Jack is about forty years old. He is five feet eight inches high, and is compactly built. He has a large and well formed face, full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house and surrounded by a guard. Spectators peer into Capt. Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is still as a statue.

Gen. Sherman's Views of the Effect of the Surrender of the Modocs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon there had been no official advices received at the War Department of the surrender of the Modocs. Gen. Sherman, who has returned from his Western trip, is of the opinion, however, that the Modoc war has ended. He believes that even if Capt. Jack escapes, which seems improbable, he would ultimately be surrendered by any tribe with whom he might take refuge. He considers that the effect upon all the tribes in the Oregon, Idaho, and the North-western Territories, will be to compel them, through fear, to keep the peace. He doubts whether the capture of the Modocs will terrify the warlike Sioux, who, he thinks, have held no relations with the Modocs. Gen. Sherman is of the opinion that the Modocs will be surrendered to the civil authorities, in accordance with the precedent in the case of Satanta in Texas.

Two Women Murdered in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—Special dispatches from Suffolk, Nansemond County, Va., state that Mrs. Dempsey Jones and her sister, Miss Dozier, living nine miles from that place, were murdered yesterday and the house plundered while Mr. Jones and his children were at Sunday-school. A bloody club was found in the house, and the marks of bloody bare feet discovered at the front entrance. There is a clue to the murderers, and the citizens are hunting them.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Resumed Session of the General Assembly at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly resumed business this morning. The committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Church Extension reported that there is much land to be possessed. One-ninth of the Presbyterian congregations are without houses of worship. This should be remedied, as no society can be successful without a house of worship, and it should be one of the first cares of the General Assembly to apply a remedy. Resolutions were submitted by the committee approving the action of the board; enjoining presbyters to use their utmost efforts to secure contributions from the congregations under their care; ordering that after the present year all appropriations for aid shall be submitted to the board before May 1 of each year; that the board be limited in expenditure to the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, unless private liberality should warrant an additional expenditure; that a request from the Chicago Presbytery be not granted unless it be found that the Church at large is benefited thereby; that the church property at Morrison, Tenn., be sold, and the proceeds revert to the Board of Finance; that $32,000 be appropriated to the board for the present year, and that Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, Rev. J. S. Sand, and Elder Wm. R—d, whose terms as members of the board expire, be reappointed. The resolutions were adopted. The following resolution was added: That all congregations receiving aid from this board, or which shall receive aid from it in future, be enjoined to study simplicity and economy. The report of the Committee on Seminaries came up, and the resolutions recommended by the committee were taken up for consideration, pending which the Assembly adjourned to this afternoon.

At the evening session reports from various committees were read and placed on the docket. On the memorial from the Synod of Illinois recommending the transfer of the Presbytery of Minnesota from the jurisdiction of the said Synod, which change is suggested by the Presbytery on the plea of economy, a resolution was offered that the prayer of the memorial be granted conditional on the consent of the Synod of Iowa.

The question of the establishment of a general delegate fund petitioned for by the Presbyteries of Leclair and Western Missouri was reported upon and negatived by the committee, who concurred in the reference to a committee to report at the next assembly.

The report of the Committee on the Course of Study in Seminaries was taken up, and its main features adopted. They recommend that professors give their earliest attention to the management of a course of study and designation of the text-book, their conclusions to be reported to the next assembly. The following resolutions in the report of the Committee on Seminaries were adopted:

Resolved, That the Presbyteries be informed to exercise tenderly but faithfully their authority in judging of the piety, mental gifts, requirements, and general fitness for office of all candidates for the ministry, to give them during the progress of their studies the full benefit of a seminary course, as also of such oversights as it belongs to the Presbyteries to take of their theological students, and that they be especially informed to guard against premature licensures or whatever would come short of the established conditions of licensure.

ARKANSAS.

Renewal of Trouble Feared—Application for a Writ of Quo Warranto Against Gov. Baxter.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—In the Supreme Court, today, the Attorney General filed an application for a writ of quo warranto against Gov. Baxter to show by what authority he holds the office of Governor. The application sets forth that the Governor has unlawfully usurped the office. Although Gov. Baxter refuses to recognize the right of the court to hear such an application, and has announced that he will obey no mandate issued by it on such an application, and has refused to employ counsel to contest the case, Judges English and Campton, both eminent attorneys, appeared in the court and opposed the filing of the application. Arguments have been going on all the evening, and will be continued to-morrow. The filing of this application by the Attorney General has renewed the excitement of a few days ago, when it was rumored that such action was to be taken. Should the writ be granted, it is thought a conflict will ensue. The Governor holds that the Legislature adjudicated the matter, and that that was the only power that could do so. The militia are being reorganized by Gov. Baxter.

Women's Universal Peace Association—Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Women's Universal Peace Association met this morning in Spring Garden Hall, over which Caroline Spier presided, with Alfred W. Love Vice-President. Rev. John M. Spier led the audience in prayer. The President then delivered the opening address, followed by Dr. Child and Alfred W. Love. A series of resolutions in favor of peace were adopted. Mrs. Bowles, of Boston, made a very pleasant and forcible address. It was stated that the Prussian Peace Commission would attend the evening session.

The evening session of the association was opened with suitable remarks by Mrs. Speers. Mrs. Robins read an essayon "Peace." An original poem was recited by Frances E. M. Harder. The exposition of principles was read and adopted, after some debate. Rev. Howard Malcom, who had been expected, was not present, but sent a resolution, indorsing peace societies for their endeavors to have brought together an international peace congress. The session concluded with addresses by A. H. Lowe, Miss Harper, and others.

International Typographical Union at Montreal—The New Officers.

MONTREAL, June 2.—The International Typographical Union convened here to-day, the President, Mr. Hammond, in the chair. After receiving an address of welcome from the officers of Montreal and the Jacques Cartier Unions, and appointing a Committee on Credentials and other routine business, the convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. R. McLean, Washington; First Vice President, Wm. Kennedy, Chicago; Second Vice President, W. G. Johnson, Troy; Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Hawkins, Memphis. The convention was the largest that has taken place since the organization of the Union. There were 120 delegates present.

Disagreement of a Jury in a Murder Trial.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2.—The jury in the case of Graves and Dynes, the two young men who robbed and fatally injured an old man named Ira Bliss, the station agent at Burnside, on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, in February last, failed to agree to-day, and were dismissed. The stood for a verdict of murder in the first degree, and three for the second degree. The result surprised everybody, as no doubt was felt that murder in the first degree was clearly proven, in the fact that death resulted from an assault committed in an act of felony.

The Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Bill in Equity Amended.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2.—The Credit Mobilier bill in equity has been amended by including the names of Andrew Corregie, J. Pierrepont Morgan, and John Poudier, of New-York, and Thomas Scott, of Pennsylvania, as additional defendants with Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, as having shared in the profits realized in the sale of the bridge bonds.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery to-day celebrated its 286th anniversary. Rev. John F. W. Wade preached the sermon in Hollis-street Church, which was followed by the annual banquet in Faneuil Hall. Six hundred plates were laid for the dinner this afternoon, all of which were put to use. Among the speakers were Gov. Washburn, Collector Russell, Gen. N. P. Banks, and Dr. Geo. B. Loring. After dinner the Ancients marched to the Boston Common, where Major Ben. Perley Poore, Commander elect, and the other officers for the ensuing year, were commissioned by the Governor.

FRANCE.

Before the New Regime—Doings of the Assembly — Speculations on the Future — Press Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

The journals of all parties are unanimous in representing the situation as most critical, and the present moment a very serious one for France. Nearly all criticise unfavorably the unhappy inspiration of M. Thiers, which led him to lean upon a Ministry drawn from a deeply compromised fraction of the Chamber, and perhaps the weakest party of all. The Left Centre counts barely 100 partisans under the most favorable conditions, and while the Extreme Left counts only seventy-five certain members, it has the constant support, in all divisions and votes, of nearly seventy-five more. Yesterday seventy members belonging to this fraction of the Chamber, signed a protest against the constitutional project presented by M. Dufaure, and it is claimed that the whole number of those who gave their adhesion to this protest amounts to 120 or 125. This number has to be taken from the Government side in the coming contest and added to the 395 members of the Right, who, in serried rank, are now preparing to attack the Government. This, at least, will cause the fall of the new Ministry if no worse befalls, and I think that I was not far wrong in saying that it had but a very short time to live. From present appearances, eight days will be about all the time allowed it. M. Gambetta's paper takes the same view. It says:

This Ministry, which has, perhaps, scarcely more than a week of life; this Ministry, which is neither Left nor Right, neither Monarchical nor Republican; this Ministry, which cannot count upon a hundred votes in the Chamber; this Ministry, which repulses the Left, the Extreme Left, and against which the Right has already opposed 160 signatures, will soon speak. Ring of the timid enemies, sheltered behind the irresponsibility of the secret ballot; this Ministry is proposing constitutional charters to the Assembly. It demands of the Republicans that they shall refrain from proclaiming the Republic, and from the 160 intercellators who are working to overturn it, this Ministry demands the constitution of the Republic. Such is its policy.

I give this quotation to show that in the contest now beginning the Government is not likely to receive very much support from the Republican Party. Indeed, it is now difficult to say from what quarter its support will come.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

At the hour for closing my letter on Monday the Assembly had just begun upon its important work, and was in the midst of a characteristic scene of excitement. After the necessary work of reorganization Gen. Changarnier presented his interpellation, asking the Government for explanations upon its internal policy, and demanding that it be strongly and unequivocally conservative. Cries were heard from all parts of the house at this moment, and during the momentary confusion M. Dufaure entered the tribune. He declared that the suddenness of this attack had entirely taken him by surprise, and asked that the Assembly should wait a day before fixing the date of the discussion. The Right seemed about to resist this demand, but after a moment's hesitation the Duc de Broglie consented to the adjournment. M. Dufaure's surprise proceeded from the fact that he had come into the Chamber for the purpose of taking the initiative, and of presenting the Government bill for the constitution of the legislative and executive powers of the Government, the formation of a Senate, and the changes in the mode of suffrage. This, it will be remembered, resulted from the great battle of last session, in which the Government gained a feeble and doubtful victory. It was thought that the whole of Monday would be taken up by the reading of this bill, with its long and well-written preamble, and that meanwhile some idea could be formed of the state of the parties. Gen. Changarnier's energy, however, took him by surprise, and at the same time gave him to understand that the General had a well-defined plan of action and a well-disciplined body of men at his back. Yesterday, the interpellation again came up, and when it was read by the President, the Left cried for the names of the signers. "There are three hundred of them," said Changarnier. Nevertheless, the reading was insisted upon, and the President put it to vote. The first vote was doubtful, but the second proved a tie, and M. Buffet gave the deciding vote in favor of the Right. This caused great discontent on the Left, for it was regarded as another Government defeat, and some insolent remarks were made upon that side of the house. This was the third or fourth rebuff the Government had received in quick succession. The first was upon M. Dufaure's bill, opposed by the Right, and by seventy members of the extreme Left. The second was the election of M. Buffet as President over M. Martel, the latter being supported by M. Thiers and by the Ministry, and the third, the most important of all, was the election of the open and declared opponents of M. Thiers as chairmen of all the committees. This was regarded as a severe blow, not only to the Government, but to the new Ministry, and it seemed to show that the Conservative coalition was strong enough to try conclusions with the Government at any moment.

THE PROSPECTS.

The question now is whether or not this coalition will succeed, and what will be the result? My own opinion is that all depends upon the rapidity of the action. If M. Thiers can manage to bring about a delay of ten days, the aim of his present tactics, the different factions will demoralize each other. All the interpellations which have been made for two years past have been entirely in vain, and have invariably turned to the detriment of the majority. This fact not only shows that they were feebly conceived and timidly executed, but also the want of harmony existing in the Conservative Party. In all these questions of constitutional complaints it is better to undertake nothing than to allow each undertaking to end in a very mild and insignificant order of the day. In a word, a party should know what it wants to do, and have the force to do it. I have given an extract from an extreme Republican journal, and now make one from *l'Union*, the organ of the Legitimist Party:

The present situation, it says, is assuredly a very anxious one for everybody, but there is somebody for whom it is absolutely inextricable, and that somebody is the illustrious M. Thiers, the providential man, the president of the Rivet Constitution. That personal situation can be summed up in the following formula: Abhorred by the Extreme Right; repulsed by the Right; suspected by the Right Centre; tolerated until further orders by the Republican Left; warned, menaced and sustained by blows of the fist by the Radical Left; between these two armies a small and almost imperceptible group of faithful followers, more or less devoted and none above mediocrity, which is called the Leit Centre. It is leaning upon this ridiculous base that M. Thiers risks the decisive action of his rule.

This gives the extreme opinions, but the moderate opinions are hardly less encouraging. There is no doubt that M. Thiers' influence in the Chamber is sadly on the wane, and it would probably be the best thing for his reputation were he to retire at once from office. His partisans claim that if unpopular in the Assembly he is still the favorite of the country, but since all of the elections now go strongly against him, it is difficult to see upon what this opinion is based. With regard to the battle of Friday, there has been some change, for the Bonapartists and Legitimists have refused to accept the Duc d'Aumale. Gen. Changarnier is the man for the moment, and although long past eighty years, he is yet strong and energetic, full of life and vigor, and seems destined to live to a ripe old age. Yesterday he was himself acting as "whip," and while drumming up his forces, met one of "the Dukes" in the lobby. "The battle has begun," he said, "and we must gain the victory." "It is not your habit to lose battles, General," was the reply. "Never," said Changarnier, "if my men stand by me."

PRESS SENTIMENT.

Very few of the journals of Paris are very well satisfied with the Government, and every day brings some new causes for discontent. Four were brought into court the other day for publishing a letter from Felix Pyat, as a matter of current news. They were condemned to pay a fine of fifty francs each, and under the law of 1852, making it an offense to publish articles or letters from men condemned by the law for political offenses. The *Gazette de France* got the decision against it changed on appeal. This journal published a document issued by the International and for the purpose of denouncing its infamous doctrines. It was prosecuted for spreading the documents of this proscribed society contrary to the law; but the judge who presided over the Court of Appeal decided that if this was law it was not equity, and discharged the defendants. The *American Register*, as I may have told you before, was condemned to pay a fine of 30,000 francs and to a month's imprisonment, for copying the Penniman case from your columns. M. le "Baron" de Brimont has now entered suit against Mr. Bennett, who has had the writ served upon him, and has another ready for the proprietor of the *Times* when he can be caught in Paris. I do not exactly see how this can be done, or how a foreign journalist can be held liable in a French court for a so-called libel published in another country; but it seems it is possible to cause some trouble and annoyance, if no worse. ASHBY.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Outlaws Driven from a Town by Troops—Free and Easy Administration of Justice.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—The town of Caddo, in the Indian Territory, which was seized by a gang of desperadoes some days ago, has been retaken by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Gibson, and six of the marauders captured. One or two murders are reported to have occurred while the outlaws held the place.

PARSONS, Kansas, June 2.—The *Cherokee Advocate*, published at Talequah, in the Indian Nation, has an editorial advocating a territorial form of government for the Indian Territory.

A man named White was found dead on Saturday last near the house of one Jay, on Rock Creek, in the Indian Territory. During the same day some persons becoming satisfied that Jay had murdered White, they killed him.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 3—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over New-England, where it has risen, with generally clear weather and winds veering to northerly and easterly. Rain has fallen in South Carolina, Georgia, Northern Florida, North-western Louisiana, and from Nebraska and Northern Missouri to Dakota, Minnesota, and Western Wisconsin. Otherwise, clear weather has generally continued. A minor disturbance has advanced north-eastward into Northern Florida and Southern Georgia, producing heavy rain.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds veering to easterly and southerly are probable. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds and clear and partly cloudy weather, with possible areas of light rain over the lower lake region; for the South Atlantic States easterly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain, the former shifting to southerly and westerly over Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, with clearing weather from Northern Missouri to Minnesota and the upper lake region, southerly to westerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas over southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and southward over Alabama and Mississippi; easterly and southerly winds and partly clear weather, with possibly rain areas in the lower Mississippi Valley.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Miller's restaurant, No. 59 St. Charles-street, New-Orleans, was burned on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The dwelling of Alfred Loudon, in Higginsport, Brown County, Ohio, and the store of Loudon & Kauts, adjoining, were burned on Saturday night. The loss is $13,000.

The Norton furnace and Woodward's large saw-mill, in Norton, Mass., were burned early on Sunday morning. The losses are heavy and but partially covered by insurance. The fires were set by a lunatic named Woodward, who has been arrested and sent to the Taunton Asylum for the insane.

The following is as correct a list as can be obtained until adjustments are made on the insurance losses of companies doing business in Boston by agencies, on the fire in that city on Friday last: Foreign offices, $310,000; New-York, $291,000; Pennsylvania, $180,000; Hartford, $77,000; Providence, $19,000; Bangor, $13,000; miscellaneous, $80,000—total outside of Boston, $970,000.

A destructive fire occurred in Peru, Ill., early on Sunday morning, originating in the McCormick Block. The city being destitute of fire-engines, the fire spread rapidly, and destroyed five stores with most of their contents, and greatly damaged the sixth. The following are the estimated losses and insurance: J. L. McCormick, loss on building, $31,000; insurance, $23 000. A. & D. Murray, dry goods, boots and shoes; loss about $30,000; insurance, $20,000. William Fenning, groceries; loss $9 000; insurance, $1,200. Michael Murphy, groceries; loss $3,000; insurance, $1,800. B. Denny, stoves and tin-ware; loss $4,000; insurance, $1,100. The loss in the offices on the upper floors will swell the total to $80,000 or $85,000.

A fire broke out in Chicago yesterday afternoon in the extensive furniture manufactory and warerooms of Potter, King & Co., Nos. 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-avenue, in Otis' Block, and almost destroyed the block, together with the factory, tools, &c. C. J. Liebenstein & Co., upholsterers and dealers in curled hair mattresses, occupied the lower floor, and lost their entire stock. West & Co., importers of and dealers in fancy goods, occupied the upper floors of No. 282, and lost heavily by water. The losses cannot be correctly estimated at present, but will not be less than $200,000 on buildings and merchandise.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The losses by the fire in the Otis block foot up $119,500, on which there is about $75,000 insurance. The losses and insurance are as follows: J. E. Otis, on building, $20,000; insurance, $30,000, to wit: Underwriters, $10,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, Traders' of Chicago; Girard, of Philadelphia; and Commercial Union, $5,000 each. J. Liebenstein, on upholsters' stock, $50,000; insurance, $31,000; in the London Assurance Association, $5,000; in the Manufacturers' Boston, $2,000; in Williamsburgh City, $5,000; in Franklin, Indianapolis, Michigan State, of Adrian, Bangor, and Mercantile, of Cleveland, $2,500 each; North-western National, 1,000; Home, of Columbus, $3,000; Hamburg, Bremen, $5,000. The latter company have also $2,500 on fixtures. Henry Meyer, a member of the firm, also lost $5,000 worth of household goods. Potter, King & Co, furniture manufacturers, in which shop the fire originated, lose, $35,000; insurance, $24,000—as follows: Lycoming, $5,000; German, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; National, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Western, of Toronto, $2,000; Alps, $3,000; Farmers', of Milwaukee, $5,000. Other parties suffered trifling losses.

Fire in Elm-Street—Loss $10,000.

Fire was discovered at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, in the carpenter-shop of James Evans, occupying the third and fourth floors of the four-story brick building No. 102 Elm-street. Damage to stock, $1,500; insured. Hardy & Co., electro platers, occupying the first and second floors, lost $500 on stock; insured. Holland & Co.'s paint-shop, on the first floor of No. 100 Elm-street, lost on stock $800; not insured. Williams & Co., cabinet-makers, occupying the second and third floors of Nos. 98 and 100 Elm-street, lost on a ock $1,600; insured. The building, owned by Frances Haughton, was damaged $5,000; insured. Capt. Kennedy, who was in command of the police force present, could not learn the cause of the fire.

WASHINGTON.

Reports of Whisky Frauds in New-Orleans Groundless—Salary Increase Repeal—Capt. Mackenzie's Captives.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Commissioner Douglass states that the publication in the New-York *Tribune* concerning alleged whisky frauds in New-Orleans is without foundation in fact. The charges are not new, and were answered two months ago by the report of Gen. Sewall, of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Gen. Sewall made a careful examination, and reported that while some distillers believed that enormous frauds were perpetrated, they could give no information which would lead to their discovery. The distilleries in New-Orleans were all run in accordance with the prescribed regulations. The store-keepers were faithful and efficient, and their records full and correct. The low price of spirits in New-Orleans was assigned as a reason for the belief that frauds existed. The reason for the difference in price in the spirits at Cincinnati and New-Orleans was the low price of corn at the latter city. The slop was sold at thirty-five cents per bushel, all of which is in great demand. This demand for the slop enables the New-Orleans distillers to compete with the Northern and Western market. The New-Orleans distillers also save in their cooperage by using old barrels which cost $1 10, while new barrels cost $2 05. The report concludes: "There may be illicit spirits upon the market in New-Orleans, but not to any great extent. The prices do not indicate it. The officers are faithful and attentive to their duties, and could not fail to discover frauds if practiced to such an extent as to affect the market."

SALARY INCREASE QUESTION.

In some quarters, both in the Press and among the people, there is some agitation on the subject of securing a repeal of the act increasing salaries at the next session of Congress. This could not probably be accomplished, even if it could be kept free from complication with other questions. But it is certain to be antagonized by a proposition to restore the franking privilege, as the abolition of that privilege was distinctly and forcibly urged as one of the reasons which necessitated an increase of members' pay. A repeal of the salary increase may be carried, but people will have to elect between that measure and the restoration of the franking privilege.

THE MISSION TO JAPAN.

In March last it was stated in these dispatches that the appointment of Hon. John A. Bingham to the Japanese Mission would be made June 1. It has only varied one day, because the 1st was Sunday. The commission of Judge Bingham was made out to-day.

THE KICKAPOO PRISONERS.

Gen. Sheridan has ordered Col. Mackenzie to send the women and children prisoners from the Kickapoo raid to the reservation from which the Indians originally escaped, near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. This action has been approved by the President. The semi-official dispatch in one of your contemporaries to-day which alleges that the Kickapoos are to be placed on a reservation in the south-western part of the Indian Territory, shows that it has no official character by this very assertion. The Kickapoos have a reservation, long since provided, in the best part of the territory, from which this portion of the band escaped, and have been for years refugees. The remainder are peaceable, well-to-do Indians, making good progress in civilization.

COLORADO EXPLORATION.

Prof. Hayden is in town to-day. He expects to leave for Denver about the 5th or 6th inst., and to reach there by the 15th. His party are already actively at work in that part of Colorado marked out for exploration which lies near Denver. The annual report of the work of Dr. Hayden's party for 1872 is nearly printed. It will be an octavo volume of about 800 pages.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COTTON CLAIM DECISIONS.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a number of judgments in suits brought under The Captured and Abandoned Property act, for the value of cotton taken and sold by Government agents, the proceeds of which were placed in the Treasury. In the cases of Bynum, Houston, and O'Grady, executors, it was decided that the Government had no right to withhold either the two per cent. cotton tax or Custom-house fees, &c., from the proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned cotton, and judgments were rendered for the amounts so withheld. Judgment for $35,830, the proceeds of captured cotton, was rendered in favor of the Home Insurance Company, of Savannah, and in a similar case judgment for $27,176 was given in favor of the Southern Insurance and Trust Company. These corporations were created by the Legislature of the State of Georgia while the said State was in rebellion against the United States, and the question raised was whether they were endowed with a legal existence, by which they were capable of owning the cotton captured, and capable of suing in this court for the proceeds. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, answering this question affirmatively, holding under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, that whatever act of the Legislature of a rebel State did not tend to further or support the rebellion, or to defeat the just rights of citizens, but related merely to the domestic affairs of the people of the State as a community, aside from the connection of that people with the rebellion, is a valid act by a de facto though unlawful Government, which will be sustained in the courts of the United States. Applying these tests to the charters of these companies it is, therefore, held that they have a valid existence, and are entitled to the judgments above mentioned. The court adjourned till Wednesday, when a final adjournment is expected to the third Monday in October.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The impression seems to prevail among certain collectors of internal revenue that the act of Dec. 24, 1872, which required persons engaged in banking to make return to the internal revenue officer of their capital, circulation, and deposits semi-annually, instead of monthly, as heretofore, extends to the national banks, and in some instances national banks have been required to make such returns to internal revenue officers. This is incorrect. The law in question extends only to private and State bankers. The duty on the capital, circulation, and deposits of the national banks is payable to to the Treasurer of the United States in the same manner as heretofore. The Internal Revenue Office has issued a circular, informing the collectors in question that their action is not in accordance with law, and directing them not to report for assessment such returns as may have been received from national banks.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The statement that the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department resigned on account of the failure of the system of open competition is pronounced by them as unfounded. On the contrary, they say the system has proved successful, especially in regard to original appointments, and the board so stated in their recent report to the Advisory Board. The character and ability of the persons appointed to $1,200 clerkships from the examination is admitted by the heads of bureaus, and all others having knowledge of the facts, to be very superior, and the success of the recent examination for $900 clerkships is even more marked.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE QUESTION.

The Attorney General, on the 8th of May, in giving his opinion on the Omaha Bridge question, said that its determination did not involve the inquiry as to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and therefore the subject was not then, and is not now, before him. The Attorney General thinks, however, the matter can be settled by the courts under the late legislation of Congress.

A CUBAN CLAIM.

The American and Spanish Commission has decided adversely to the claimant in the case of Señora Doria Paulina A. Mestre, at present a resident of New-York City, on the ground that she was not a citizen of the United States at the time of the confiscation of her estates and other property in Cuba.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Patent Office has extended the patent of Henry Webb, of Chicago, for railroad bars.

Mrs. Levi Woodbury, widow of ex-Gov. Woodbury, of New-Hampshire, is seriously ill at her Summer residence in Portsmouth.

Conrad Schmidt, aged seventeen years, was drowned while bathing in the Chenango River at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday.

The Anti-Coolie League in San Francisco threatens to publish the names of firms and persons who refuse to sign the anti-Chinese petitions.

The Light-house Board gives notice that the range of lights on the wharves of Newburyport, Mass., will be exhibited on and after the 1st of June.

At the annual meeting of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, held at Kittery yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

Mr. E. H. Summers, an enterprising citizen of New-Orleans, first President of the Cotton Exchange, and President of the present City Bank, died yesterday at Pass Christian.

Frank J. Shields was fully committed yesterday, in Boston, to await the action of a coroner's inquest on a charge of poisoning Thomas Mahar, May 3. Mahar died on Sunday.

The body of an unknown man was found floating down the river at Niagara, Ontario, yesterday. It had been in the water some time, and had a large cut at the back of the ear.

Prof. Donaldson made an ascension at Allentown, Penn., yesterday afternoon, in his new balloon, the "Bob Kramer." The Germans held a singing festival there, continuing to-day.

A fire in the woods on Crooked River, three miles above Edes Falls, in the northern part of Cumberland County, Maine, on Saturday and Sunday, destroyed about 1,000 acres of fine timber.

The trial of Charles B. Henderson for the murder of Dr. J. Merriman Coie, in January, 1872, commenced in the Criminal Court in Baltimore yesterday morning. Henderson was arrested in September last.

Capt. E. R. Calhoun, who has been executive officer at the Charlestown Navy-yard upward of two years, has been ordered to take command of the Hartford, flag ship of the East India Squadron.

Asher M. Bates, recently Register in Bankruptcy for San Francisco, and for many years counselor for the late King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, died on Sunday, after a long illness.

It is proposed hereafter to supply the internal revenue record for the use of all deputy collectors, and of such gaugers and store-keepers as may be in active service, in addition to those to whom it is now sent.

Capt. Green, of the bark Lindo, from Liverpool, reports at Savannah, Ga., having passed the wreck of the brigantine Villa de Andrinx on May 13, in latitude 35° north, longitude 49° west, full of water and abandoned.

Richard Earl, eighteen years old, in attempting to get on a Wallkill Valley Railway train while in motion, at New-Paltz, on Sunday, fell under the car, and had his knee and thigh crushed, and died in a short time.

There are at present five persons in the State of Maryland convicted of murder in the first degree, and one convicted of rape, awaiting execution; and of these, three have been sentenced. Three are white and three colored men.

The third race of the Philadelphia Yacht Club took place in the Delaware River yesterday. The first prize was won by the yacht Kate Eakins, of the first class, and the first prize of the second class was won by the Richard Ridder.

The Common Council of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., appointed a committee last night to confer with a Citizens' Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the New-York State Editorial Association, which meets there on the 18th inst.

Rosa Connity, an Irish woman, seventy years old, died on Friday, in Binghamton, under circumstances creating suspicion of murder. A few minutes before the burial, yesterday, the authorities discovered that the body was horribly bruised and mangled.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's new iron steamer Colon, Capt. Grillo, was spoken off Watlings Island, from New-York bound to Aspinwall. She was averaging 268 miles per day on a consumption of twenty-two tons of coal per day. All well on board.

The skeleton of Charles Baswildebold, who mysteriously disappeared from Macon, Ga., two months ago, was found hanging in the top of a tall tree near that town. He hanged himself with his suspenders during a fit of mental aberration, caused by intemperance.

Sixteen lager-beer saloon keepers were arraigned before the Central District Court in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, for selling liquor. They had sold "Schenck's beer," which analysis proves to contain five per cent. of alcohol. The accused will probably be fined, and will then appeal.

The new Inman steamer City of Chester, Capt. Kennedy, the largest ocean steamer in the transatlantic trade, will sail from Liverpool on the 19th inst., on her maiden voyage, leaving here on the 5th of July. She made a very successful engineer's trial trip, developing great power and high speed.

There was a parade at Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon of the order of United American Mechanics, in which councils from New-York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, and Northern New-Jersey took part. Upward of 1,000 men were in line. An address was delivered at the Passaic Falls by Rev. Geo. F. Dickinson.

Crop Reports From California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of May 26 publishes special reports from the most important grain-growing points in California about the condition of the crops, and says:

These reports are, upon the whole, much more favorable than was anticipated three weeks ago. With three or four inches more of rain coming late in the season, we should have had the largest wheat harvest ever known in the State. The shrinkage from drought is a matter of conjecture. The area of land sown to small grains was larger than ever sown before, and this excess will go some way toward making up the aggregate deficiency in amount as compared with the wheat crop of last year. It is to be noted that the failure this year is not where a good or short crop follows strongly the aggregate results, viz: the San Joaquin Valley, and yet the reports from some parts of this district are of an encouraging character. The favorable weather could not quite snap out the crops in this region. But it has saved partially or wholly the crops in other places. Many have that of the late consideration the greater area sown, the aggregate wheat crop will not fall below that of last year. It it reaches three-fourths of as much as the crop of 1872 we shall be more than glad to chronicle that fact.

A Moravian Cemetery.

A letter from Salem, N. C., to the Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following:

In the Moravian Cemetery, in Salem, they separate and classify their dead—male infants from female; the old from the young; the married from the unmarried; they won't bury the husband by his wife. The dead are all placed on an equality. The tombstones are all alike, being small blocks of marble a foot square, that they place at the head of the grave. No different tombstone is allowed. Neither can you find a single epitaph. Some of the graves are over 100 years old. One, a negro's, reads, "Abraham Niger, Guinea, died April 2, 1770." On Easter mornings, soon after midnight, the Moravians get up and march to this cemetery with a band of music in front, and the procession tapered off from the youngest to the oldest person, who brings up the rear. They remain in the cemetery playing music and conducting services until morning. It is said they go there to see the dead rise. When a Moravian dies in Salem, instead of tolling the bells, they announce the death with

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

City Hall Notes—The Supervisors—The Late Hon. James L. Orr—Action of the Aldermen.

There was less stir than usual in the City Hall yesterday. The attempt to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen proved to be a failure, the requisite number of signatures not being obtained. At the Mayor's office there were about the usual number of callers, among whom Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt and Mr. John Foley were conspicuous. A very strong pressure is now being brought to bear on the Mayor in regard to the appointment of police justices. Mr. Foley having failed to obtain the deputy city chamberlainship, is now, it is said, a candidate for a police justiceship, being supported by several members of the Committee of Seventy. As there are over 300 candidates for these important offices, it is very difficult to give even a guess at the lucky men, but it is almost certain that none but persons of mature age and some knowledge of the administration of criminal law will be appointed. In conversation with a friend yesterday Mayor Havemeyer stated that he did not think it absolutely necessary that a police justice should be a lawyer, but he must be an old resident of the City, a man of good judgment, and have some knowledge of our criminal classes. Messrs. Ledwith and Dowling are both trying hard to be retained in the positions they now hold, but it is thought their chances are very small. In regard to one of them, discreditable facts have recently come to light, which would seem to outweigh any services he may have rendered to the community by his dealings with criminals. The other candidates belong, it is said, to nearly all classes and professions, one of them being a well-known Tombs lawyer of somewhat damaged reputation. A couple of nominations for the Justiceships will probably be sent in at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The nomination for a Park Commissioner, in place of Mr. Church, has not yet been agreed upon. Dr. Samuel Hall stood at the head of the list, but the Aldermen offered strong opposition. They would vote for Gen. Schwarzwalder, if nominated, and the Germans would be well pleased to be represented by him in the commission, but it is doubtful whether the Mayor will send his name in. Mr. Williamson's chances of confirmation appear to be very small indeed. He is but little known in the community, and though said to be a very worthy man, the Aldermen seem to prefer some one else. The nominee may had decided on, however, the Mayor has stated positively he will not appoint, as he is known to be connected with a "ring" ring.

Mr. Whittemore, the newly appointed Deputy City Chamberlain, took the oath of office yesterday. His salary will be fixed by private arrangement with Mr. Lane, and no bonds will be required from him, the Chamberlain being responsible for all acts of his deputy.

Mr. W. B. Rockwell, principal book-keeper in the Chamberlain's office, resigned his position yesterday, and Mr. Montgomery was appointed in his place. Mr. Rockwell, it will be remembered, declined to change the entire staff at one time, that gentleman was appointed Deputy Chamberlain, preferring to side with Mr. Palmer.

The Board of Supervisors have not yet received any communication from the Corporation Counsel in regard to its legal status, powers, duties, &c., but it is believed that the bill passed by the Legislature will settle all questions of this nature, and that no further trouble will arise. The very important question of whether or not the Supervisors can draw salaries in addition to those paid them as members of the Board of Aldermen has still to be settled. The majority of the members of the Board seem to think they can, and they evidently consider $2,000 a year worth fighting for. The pay-rolls will soon be laid before the Controller, and that functionary will no doubt refuse to pay them.

Board of Supervisors — Numerical Strength of the National Guard.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. On motion of Mr. Morris, Mr. Vance took the chair.

A number of bills were read and referred to appropriate committees. Among them were one of Alonzo Dutch for $1,800 for repairing the Seventy-ninth Regiment Armory, and one of $1,000 for law-books for the District Attorney's office.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior Court asking for increased accommodations.

A communication was read from Major Gen. Shaler in answer to a resolution of inquiry, giving the present numerical strength of the First Division, N. G., as follows:

	Officers.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Musicians.	Privates.	Aggregate.
First Battalion, cavalry	17	39	1	215	272	
Third Regiment	43	33	16	352	492	
Washington Greys	4	14		45	63	
Separate Troop	3	11		47	61	
Battery B, artillery	4	14	4	62	84	
Battery C, artillery	94	16	3	38	61	
Battery G, artillery	3	8		47	57	
Battery K, artillery	3	13	3	72	91	
First Regt., infantry	22	39	6	354	413	
Fifth Regt., infantry	25	123	61	563	778	
Sixth Regt., infantry	30	108	58	396	587	
Seventh Regt., infantry	39	57	78	701	875	
Eighth Regt., infantry	31	61	39	439	570	
Ninth Regt., infantry	25	116	30	371	592	
Eleventh Regt., infantry	31	103	60	396	591	
Twelfth Regt., infantry	24	79	42	344	490	
Twenty-second Regt., inf	24	70	40	364	529	
Fifty-fifth Regt., inf	23	93	49	283	445	
Sixty-ninth Regt., inf	35	113	13	494	655	
Seventy-first Regt., inf	30	91	59	371	551	
Seventy-ninth Battalion	24	94	50	363	536	
Eighty-fourth Regt., inf	28	45	41	317	431	
Ninety-ninth Regt., inf	28	91	24	404	547	
Total	522	1,554	811	6,846	9,733	

It was placed on file.

A letter was read from the Controller asking that additional rooms be provided for the Finance Department. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a stenographer be appointed to report the extra term of the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Oltendorfer moved that the resolution instructing the Clerk to make out the monthly pay-rolls for the board be reconsidered. He said the members of the board were Supervisors ex officio only, and the charter expressly states that no salary shall be paid to any one for services thus performed. The salaries of the Aldermen were fixed at $4,000 per annum. The clause which gave them $2,000 extra as Supervisors, he believed, the present charter repealed.

Mr. Koch made some remarks which were quite inaudible.

Mr. Cooper thought that the charter could not interfere with the County affairs. The old charter gave the Supervisors $2,000 per annum for their services, and that had not, in his opinion, been repealed.

Mr. Oltendorfer's motion was then put and lost, four members only voting for it.

Mr. Vance offered a resolution that the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion as to whether the members of the Board of Supervisors are, as such, entitled to any salary.

Mr. McCafferty thought there could be no doubt about the matter, and that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was quite unnecessary.

Recorder Hackett said that the question could not be settled in that way. It would have to be submitted to the courts, and this would probably be done at an early day.

The resolution was then laid on the table and the board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify Messrs. Hoe & Co., who have dug up a large portion of Sheriff-street in making an excavation for their new building, that they must stop work on the same until the permission of the City authorities is obtained.

The resolution of the other board, instructing the Board of Health to deposit the matter taken from the streets in the shallow waters around Randall's Island, was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The board then adjourned.

The Late James L. Orr—Action of the Board of Aldermen.

Shortly after the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, an informal meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held to take some action in regard to the reception of the remains of Hon. James L. Orr.

Mr. Vance was called to the chair, and a communication was read from the Mayor informing the board of the death of Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, Minister to Russia, and of the fact that his remains were now on board the steamer Thuringia, which sailed from Hamburg on the 28th of May.

Mr. Vance said the object of the meeting had been called to take such informal action as might be necessary. The remains were expected to arrive on the 9th inst. Any action that might be taken could be confirmed by the board at its regular meeting. Mr. Preston and Col. Childs, of South Carolina, with Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of this State, and his assistant, Major Kent, were in the next room and would like to confer with the members present.

The visitors were then introduced, and Mr. Thorne said Mr. Preston had been sent on to represent the State of South Carolina. He (Thorne) had made such arrangements as he could for the reception of the body, under the circumstances. He had furnished all details as far as could be done. A tug would go down to receive the remains, a guard of honor would be furnished by the Grand Templars, the body be in State in the Governor's Room, City Hall, for one day, and it would then be conveyed to Grace Church, probably, whence the funeral services would take place. It was of course not certain that the remains would arrive on the 9th inst., but they might be expected about that time, and the Governor's Room, it had been promised, would be ready to receive them.

Mr. Kehr moved that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Vance thought it should be a joint committee.

Mr. McCafferty was unable to see that the meeting had any power to appoint a committee. He thought the matter should be left to the Board of Aldermen, and a special meeting called for the purpose.

Mr. Kehr's motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Kehr, Ottendorfer, Cooper, and Morris as such committee, the Chairman being subsequently added.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen will meet on Thursday next, and take action on the matter.

The Emigration Commission.

E. D. Webster, who succeeds Bernard Casserly as Superintendent of Castle Garden, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday informally. The officials about Castle Garden are in the most frightful state of consternation, owing to the fear of losing their positions. As yet it is not certain how many and who will be brought under the guillotine. The Commissioners hold a meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when it is probable that many of the vexed problems will be settled.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From street openings improvements and interest	$10,075 57
From taxes and interest	17,031 50
From arrears of taxes, assessments, water-rent, and interest	12,934 10
From Croton water rents	5,042 33
From market rents and fees	772 83
Total	$48,408 62

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Paving of the Five Points—Dumping Manure on Vacant Lots.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Prof. Chandler presiding.

A code of rules and regulations was adopted and the Sanitary Code was so amended as to conform with the provisions of the charter.

In response to a request from the Board of Health, asking that the streets in the vicinity of the Five Points be paved, Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, sent the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1873. }

To the Health Department:

This department has to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., transmitting resolutions and a copy of the report of Assistant Sanitary Inspector Tracey, in relation to the condition of the streets in the vicinity of the Five Points. Under date of March 10 last, the Board of Assistant Aldermen was transmitted to this department, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that an ordinance adopted in May, 1870, for the paving of Worth-street, as widened and extended, had been declared void by the courts.

On the 3d of April last an ordinance was approved by the Mayor providing for the opening of Worth, Baxter, Park, Mulberry, and Little Water streets, in the vicinity of the Five Points, all of which streets had previously been paved at the expense of the owners of the adjoining property. Section 11 of the new charter of this City provides "that no street, avenue, or public place in the City of New-York which has once been opened, and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved at their expense, nor shall any assessment therefor, or for any sewer or improvement heretofore laid, be imposed unless the same shall have been or be petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property (who shall also be the owners of a majority of the front feet) on the line of the proposed improvement, and any petition or proceeding heretofore instituted for any repavement which has not been petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be collected and for which no contract has been entered into or award of contract made, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void."

This department has, therefore, no power to have the streets paved in pursuance of the ordinance approved April 3 last, and the only remedy appears to be to obtain the necessary signatures to a petition asking for the repavement of the streets, and the adoption of a new ordinance based on such petition.

GEO. W. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The communication was placed on file, and Sanitary Superintendent Janes was directed to have all the streets in the vicinity of the Five Points thoroughly disinfected, and also all other streets in the City which are in a bad sanitary condition.

Mayor Havemeyer sent a letter to the board stating that he had received a petition from a number of citizens asking the Board of Health to prevent the storage and dumping of manure on the vacant lots at the foot of Forty-fifth-street and Forty-sixth-street, East River, inasmuch as the terrible stench arising from the rotting manure was causing great sickness in the neighborhood. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Police to instruct the force to arrest any person dumping on the lots indicated, and the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to order the Sanitary Inspectors to report to the Board the name of all persons removing manure, where permits, so that suits can be brought against them.

A communication was received from Assemblyman Crary, President of the East-side Association, complaining of the practice of owners of lots in the neighborhood of Ninety-sixth-street and the East River filling in the same with vegetable matter. The odor from the decaying vegetable refuse is very bad and permeates the entire neighborhood, and gives rise to a great deal of sickness. The matter was referred to Dr. Janes for investigation and report.

Sanitary Inspector Hamilton reported that wooden buildings in the rear of Nos. 146 and 148 West Seventeenth-street were in such a dilapidated condition as to be unfit for human habitation. The roofs were broken in, the apartments had been inundated by a spring of water, and the plaster has fallen from the walls of every room in the houses. An order was entered directing that the premises be vacated on or before the 15th inst.

The Sewerage System.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has written the following letter to the Engineer in charge of sewers:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CITY HALL, June 2, 1873.

To the Engineer in Charge of Sewers:

SIR: As the hot season is now at hand, when epidemic diseases are generated from the exhalations of stagnant water, sewer deposits, and dirt accumulating in the street gutters, it is of the utmost importance that the sewerage and drainage system be in the best possible condition. I deem it necessary, therefore, that in addition to the ordinary cleaning and repairing of sewers, a special and thorough examination be made of all the sewers, drains, basins and culverts in this City, in order to ascertain what measures are necessary to prevent the emission of bad odors from sewer-openings, and the choking up of culverts with dirt and rubbish, and to remove every obstruction to a complete drainage of the City. You will at once proceed to make this examination, and will use more than ordinary vigilance during the Summer season to keep the sewerage system in good working order.

Respectfully,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The Public Baths—They Will Probably be Opened To-Day.

A TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, to ascertain the cause of the delay in not having the public baths at the foot of Charles-street, North River, and at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, in position and opened to the public on Sunday last, as it was announced would be the case. The Commissioner stated that orders had been given ten or fourteen days ago to have the baths brought from Gowanus, where they have been laid up during the Winter, to the docks mentioned above, and they were to have been placed in position early on Saturday, but a notification was received from the Department of Docks stating that they could not assign the use of the docks for the purposes of the baths. The order to bring them to New York was consequently countermanded. The difficulty between the two departments has, however, now been settled, and the baths will, in all probability, be opened to the public to-day.

The Missing Steam-Ship George Cromwell.

A reporter of THE TIMES, yesterday, called at the offices of Messrs. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street, the owners of the missing steamship George Cromwell. He was informed that they had not heard anything of her, but they trusted she had been delayed, and would soon reach port. Friends of the passengers had called at the offices, but no information could be given to any one. The vessel has now been sixteen days out at sea, and if some news of her is not soon received, she will be put down among the lost.

Another Silk Robbery.

On the 7th of May last the premises of Denis Donoghue & Co., No. 102 Chambers-street, importers of Japanese and Chinese silks, was entered by burglars and $800 worth of Japanese raw silk stolen. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Golden and Eustace, who sent circulars to all the silk manufacturers announcing the robbery. Three days ago the stolen silk was deposited with a manufacturing firm in Paterson, to be twisted. Detective Golden traced the silk back through several firms to John Valk, of Thirtieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, who said he bought it from a woman in the Libby House, Warren-street. Valk was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, for receiving stolen goods.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

Caution to Purchasers of Building Lots—Over $300,000 Involved.

A suit of more than ordinary importance, not alone to the parties immediately concerned, but to the public generally, and to working men and mechanics particularly, has just been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas in this City. The plaintiff to the suit, which is one in equity, and in which all parties aggrieved are at liberty to take part as plaintiffs, is Ernest Otte, a purchaser of a building lot in what is known as "The Co-operative Building Association of the United Cabinet-makers, Section No. 2;" the defendants are John A. Stemmler, Barbette Stemmler, Jacob Simon, Jacob Schmey, August Albrecht, and William Kernbach.

The allegations against all the defendants, as contained in the papers in the action, are those of having conspired together to defraud, and having defrauded, some 800 subscribers, and especially the plaintiff, by the sale of lots to which they could not, as they pledged themselves, give a clear and unincumbered title.

It is alleged that Babette Stemmler and her husband, John A. Stemmler, the chief defendants to the suit, in the month of July, 1869, contracted for the purchase of certain lands situated in Queens County at an aggregate price of $318,928, defendants being at that time without pecuniary means to carry out the contract; that when such contract was made, it was made by Stemmler and his wife solely with the view and purpose of using the same in the scheme and design to cheat and, defraud the public, including the plaintiff. Immediately after such contracts were made, and about August 5, 1869, John and Babette Stemmler combined and conspired with Jacob Simon, Jacob Schmey, August Albrecht, William Kernbach, and one Gerhardt Schneider, (the latter, however, retiring from the association before the alleged frauds were consummated,) for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiff and others, and for such purpose procured the last above-named persons to style themselves "The Co-operative Building Association of the United Cabinet-makers, Section No. 2;" but such association was not organized pursuant to the laws of this State, and was conducted as an association under such laws, but as a part of a scheme and design to cheat and defraud the plaintiff and others. Immediately after such organization, the defendants issued circulars in the German language, and published advertisements in the German newspapers in New-York, whereby they falsely and fraudulently promised, stated and presented, that they were an association founded for the purpose of enabling mechanics and persons in moderate circumstances to make secure investments in real estate, and to acquire homesteads for themselves; that the said association were the owners of a large tract of land in Queens County, situate in Astoria, or Long Island City; that the said tract had been laid out in 1,878 city lots, on convenient streets and avenues, each lot being twenty-five feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, and that they were selling such lots at $300 each, payable at the rate of $5 per week; that upon payment of such amount in installments or otherwise, every purchaser became the owner in fee simple of one lot, and received a deed free and clear of all incumbrances with full covenants and a copy of the abstract of title free of all charges; that at the same time when such advertisements and circulars were issued, the defendants circulated their assurances that the society was for the purpose of enabling mechanics and other persons of moderate means to invest their savings securely in the purchase of land valuable and always growing in value, and to erect a homestead for themselves and their families, and by that means to escape the oppression of landlords.

In addition to the foregoing, as alleged on the part of the plaintiff, it is further alleged that it was represented that nothing would have to be paid for opening streets, those expenses having been met by moneys realized by the society, as follows: By voluntary grant of seller, $10,000; by provisional sale of a house, as per contract, $5,000; by provisional sale of twenty lots, $4,000; by interest of money deposited till Dec. 20, 1870, $3,000; making in all, $22,000. But defendants, plaintiff claims, never has such sum, and when they published the statement to that effect, knew it to be false. It is further charged that plaintiff fasely represented that Gerhardt Schneider was Treasurer, and had given a bond for $20,000, Gerhardt never having executed such a bond; but on the contrary, having withdrew from the association a few weeks after its pretended organization; that in August, 1868, a pretended sale of these lots took place from Stemmler and wife to the association at $300 per lot, whereas, at the time, the pretended sellers did not own the lots; that upon such representations numberous persons advanced payments on account of such lots, which payments were received by Stemmler and his wife, and with such money the defendants purchased the property, paying, however, only a small fraction of the purchase money, giving for the greater portion mortgages on the land so bought. Such purchase was made from Sheridan P. Bacon and Samuel T. Hyde, the cost being $220,000, of which $41,000 was paid in cash and the remainder to be paid in installments of $6,000 monthly, secured by mortgage; that while said mortgage, amounting to $129,000, was on record against the property, and even while a suit was pending to foreclose it, defendants sold lots under their advertisements to give a free and clear title.

The complaint, which is very elaborate, concludes with the allegations that plaintiff and his co-subscribers, relying on receiving a clear title to their lots on payment of the advertised price therefor, as represented by defendants, moneys were paid into the hands of the defendants therefor to the extent of $346,000, and that the said John A. and Babette Stemmler received the whole of said amount, except about $160,000, which the said defendants, Schaney, Simon, Albrech, and Kernbach distributed for their own advantage, and contrary to the promises and representations in said circulars and advertisements contained; that there is now due on the property to the original seller $205,000; that with such mortgage upon the lots, they are utterly worthless and unsalable for any price whatever, and when by foreclosure of the mortgage takes place all title to the lots cease, and the money paid therefor by plaintiff and his co-subscribers is lost, and they thereby defrauded. It is further complained that after the foreclosure suit was commenced lots were sold, and $60,000 cash realized therefor, the foreclosure suit being contested by defendants, and the $60,000 subsequently squandered by them.

On this state of facts Mr. Henry Wehle, counsel for the plaintiff, applied to Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, for an order of injunction restraining the defendants, John A. and Babette Stemmler, from disposing of or mortgaging property purchased for the association, property purchased with the moneys derived from such association, or continuing such association.

Judge Daly granted a temporary injunction as requested, and the defendants are required to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

It is rumored that further and still more important proceedings will be instituted against the defendants in the case.

The Woodhull and Claflin Trial—Motion to Postpone.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis, the case of Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, indicted for libel, was called up for trial by District-Attorney Phelps. The accused were present in court, accompanied by a number of their friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Howe, on the part of Woodhull and Claflin, took the exception that this was the same indictment which Judge Davis, while United States District Attorney, had prosecuted. It would, therefore, be improper for him to try it now as Judge. There was a further reason for delay, that of the absence of material witnesses.

Judge Davis said if this was the same indictment, although feeling confident that he could try it impartially, yet he preferred it should be tried before some other Judge.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Howe presumed that the case would go over until October.

Judge Davis said, not necessarily, as he would exchange with another Judge, and thereupon leaving court, Judge Barrett soon appeared and took his place.

After Mr. Howe had stated to Judge Barrett what had already taken place, Mr. Jordan, on behalf of defendants, renewed the motion for an adjournment. Several important witnesses, he said, were absent, among whom was one in California.

Mr. Phelps said he doubted the good faith of the application, and as the indictment was found in December last, he thought ample time had been afforded counsel for preparation.

Mr. Howe proposed to embody their statements in an affidavit. He was advised by his clients that besides the witness in California, (Miss McKinley,) there were two other witnesses in Baltimore, who would be very important as showing the truth of the alleged libel. One of these was Mollie Deford, the proprietress of an abode of vice, which the complainant is said to have frequented, and the other a young woman known as "Daisy," with whom he is charged to have had improper relations.

District-Attorney Phelps still opposed the adjournment asked for, and Judge Barrett ordered the case to stand over until this morning, when counsel for the defense could bring themselves within the statute by presenting affidavits in proper form.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	85¼	100	N. Y. C. & H.	c.91¼
400	do	c 85¾	2200	do	101¾
100	do	85¾	300	do	101¾
400	do	85¾	200	Lake Shore	91¾
100	do	b3. 85	20	do	91
300	do	84¾	400	do	c. 91¾
100	do	c. 84¾	300	do	9 ¼
700	Pacific Mail	40¾	200	Bos., H. & E.	s3. 24
200	do	c. 40¾	600	do	c. 24
100	do	40¾	800	Rock Island	109¾
700	do	s3. 40¾	100	do	109¾
2200	do	39¾	500	do	s3. 109
900	do	39¾	200	do	109¾
500	do	39¾	100	do	109¾
700	do	39¾	100	St. Paul	s3. 54¾
100	do	c. 39¾	300	Tol. & Wab	28¾
1100	do	39¾	200	Union Pacific	27¼
200	do	c. 39¾	100	do	27¼
700	do	39¾	1310	B., H. & Erie	b.c. 2¼
800	do	39¾	250	Del., L. & West	106
200	do	s3. 39¾	200	Del., L. & W.	b.c. 105
300	do	39¾	200	M. & St. P.	b.c. 94
500	do	39¾	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	b.c. 84
170	do	39¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 41¾
600	do	40	110	do	41¾
100	do	c. 40	200	do	c. 41¾
200	do	s3. 40	200	do	s3. 41¾
200	do	39¾	200	do	41¾
400	do	40	100	do	41¾
400	do	40¼	400	do	41¾
100	do	39¾	300	do	c. 41¾
400	do	39¾	200	C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 30¾
300	do	39¾	100	do	b3. 30¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	b3. 30¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	30¾
100	do	39¾	100	West. Un. Tel.	b.c. 85
100	do	c. 40	500	do	85¼
300	do	s3. 40	300	do	b3. 85¾
200	do	40	300	do	b3. 85¾
200	do	39¾	100	do	c. 85¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	85¾
400	do	39¾	100	do	s3. 85¾
600	do	39¾	500	do	85¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	b3. 85¾
1300	do	39¾	430	Harlem R.	130
500	do	39¾	60	do	b.c. 131
1400	do	39¾	200	do	c. 131¼
500	do	s3. 39¾	100	do	131¼
600	do	39¾	500	do	132
100	do	b3. 39¾	300	do	132¼
300	do	39¾	450	do	132

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	118¾	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	118¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81	25	Amer. Express	68¾
7,000	Tenn. 6s, new	80¾	100	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c 82
1,000	Alabama 8s, '92	88	100	do	s3. 101¾
1,000	Ill. C. bds., '79	95	100	do	b3. 101¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	94¾	50	do	101¾
8,000	do	98¾	1500	do	101¾
5,000	do	98	900	do	101¾
2,000	Cen. Pac. G'd bs.	103¾	600	do	s3. 101¾
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	88¾	100	do	101¾
29,000	do	88¾	200	do	s3. 101¾
1,000	U. P. 7s, L'd G't.	69	100	Erie R. Pref.	b.c. 74
4,000	do	69¾	100	Panama	b.c. 112
8,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	59	95	Cle. & P. 1st G'd	b.c. 88
5,000	O. & M. con. S. F.	96¾	5	N. J. Central	106
1,000	Ohio & Miss 2d	84¾	20	L. S. & M. So.	91
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91¾	500	do	b. bet. call. 91¾
5,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G'd	93	400	do	91¾
8,000	M. & St. P. Iowa div	84¾	320	do	91¾
2,000	Tol. P. & W. Bur. 1st	89	700	do	91¾
1,000	Tol. P. & W. Bur.	98¾	400	Mil. & St. P.	b.c. 95¾
2,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	77	500	do	95¾
10	Bank of Commerce	116	100	Ohio. & R. I.	b.c. 109¾
100	Panama Rail'd	111¾	3300	do	s3. 109¾
100	Council. Coal	5¼	100	do	109¾
100	Mar. L'd & M'g'e	12¼	300	do	109¾
100	do	11¾	200	do	s3. 109¾
150	New Cen. Coal Co. bet. call	30	200	do	109¾
200	do	28	500	do	109¾
200	Un. Pac.	b.c. s3. 27¼	100	do	b3. 109¾
100	do	c. 27¼	100	do	s3. 109¾
100	do	27¼	100	do	109¾
620	do	27¼	500	T., W. & W.	b.c. 68¼
200	do	27¼	200	do	b30. 68¾
200	do	27¼	200	do	c. 68¾
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	39¼	100	do	68¾
1800	do	b.c. bet. call. 39¼	600	do	68¾
700	do	39¼	1310	B., H. & Erie	b.c. 2¼
700	do	b3. 39¼	250	Del., L. & West	106
100	do	s3. 39¼	200	Del., L. & W.	b.c. s3. 105
200	do	39¼	200	M. & St. P.	94
500	do	39¼	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	b.c. 84
170	do	39¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	b.c. 41¾
600	do	40	110	do	41¾
100	do	c. 40	200	do	c. 41¾
200	do	s3. 40	200	do	s3. 41¾
200	do	39¾	200	do	41¾
400	do	40	100	do	41¾
400	do	40¼	400	do	41¾
100	do	39¾	300	do	c. 41¾
400	do	39¾	200	C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 30¾
300	do	39¾	100	do	b3. 30¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	b3. 30¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	30¾
100	do	39¾	100	West. Un. Tel.	b.c. 85
100	do	c. 40	500	do	85¼
300	do	s3. 40	300	do	b3. 85¾
200	do	40	300	do	b3. 85¾
200	do	39¾	100	do	c. 85¾
400	do	39¾	100	do	85¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	s3. 85¾
400	do	39¾	500	do	85¾
100	do	b3. 39¾	100	do	b3. 85¾
300	do	39¾	430	Harlem R.	130
500	do	39¾	60	do	b.c. bet. call. 131
1400	do	39¾	200	do	c. 131¼
500	do	s3. 39¾	100	do	131¼
600	do	39¾	500	do	132
100	do	b3. 39¾	300	do	132¼
300	do	39¾	450	do	132

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 TO 2:15 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	119¼	$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	121¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	118¾	7,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	120
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	121¼	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	112½

SALES AFTER THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	80	300	Union Pacific	27¾
250	Western Union	85¼	200	do	27¾
100	do	85¼	40	do	27¾
100	do	85¾	300	do	s3. 27¾
800	Pacific Mail	39¾	100	St. Paul R.	55¾
1000	do	39¾	100	St. Paul Pref.	73
100	Panama Railroad	111¼	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	41¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101¾	100	do	41¾
100	do	s3. 101¾	400	Rock Island R.	109¾
100	do	101¾	200	do	b3. 110
200	do	101¾	200	do	110
25	Mich. Cen. R.	s3. 91½	100	do	110¾
200	Lake Shore R.	s3. 91½	100	do	c. 110¾
100	do	91¾	400	do	110¾
500	do	b3. 91¾	11000	do	111¾
200	do	92	400	C., C. & I. C. R.	31
1300	do	92¼	100	do	31¼
100	do	s3. 92½	100	do	s3. 31

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103¾	71	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	101½
1,000	U. P. 10s, Inc., bds.	60	1931	do	b3. 102
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88¼	3300	do	102
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	96¾	800	do	b3. 102¾
10,000	Toledo & W. S. F.	85	600	do	b3. 102¾
2,000	Ohio & M. Con.	95¾	600	do	102¾
3,000	D., M. & Tol. 1st	96	100	do	103¾
5,000	Canada So. 1st	94	200	do	103¾
2,000	Mar. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	92½	400	do	103¾
420	West. U. Tel.	b.c. 85½	25	Mich. Cen.	b.c. 102
200	do	s3. 85¾	600	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 92¾
200	do	b3. 85¾	100	do	s3. 92¾
500	do	85¾	310	do	92¾
200	do	85¼	100	do	s2. 92
200	do	85¾	800	Union Pac.	b.c. 27¾
40	Erie Railway	27¾	50	Cl. & P. Guar.	b.c. 87¾
100	do. bet. call	63¾	10	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	85
100	Harlem R.	b3. 132	250	Del., L. & West	106
100	B., H. & E.	b.c. 2½	200	Del., L. & W.	b.c. 105
200	Pacific Mail	b.c. 39¾	200	M. & St. P.	b.c. 94¾
100	do	39¾	100	do	b.c. s3. 55¾
80	do	40½	100	do	55¾
300	do	40¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 31¾
1600	do	40¾	200	do	b30. 31¾
300	do	40	200	do	31¾
200	do	39¾	200

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beef, tcs, pkgs	278	Tar, bbls	64
Cheese, bbls	34	Resin, bbls	1,393
Cotton, bales	2,677	Spirits Turp., bbls	319
Dried Fruit, pkgs	103	Molasses, bbls	35
Flour, bbls	8,250	Moss, bales	37
Grain, bushels	1,000	Pork, pkgs	75
Lard, pkgs	1,867	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,867
Peas, bushels	22,621	Oil-fallow, bbls	30
Meal, bbls	1,000	Grease, pkgs	3,873
Seed, bags	344	Butter, pkgs	2,198
Wheat, bushels	250,605	Cheese, pkgs	3,198
Corn, bushels	234,350	Pork, pkgs	1,370
Oats, bushels	71,878	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,867
Rye, bushels	2,666	Lard, tcs	772
Malt, bushels	23,556	Tallow, pkgs	165
Barley, bushels	2,040	Stearine, pkgs	15
Beans, bushels	2,207	Peas, cans, bags	600
Peas, bbls	86	Rice, pkgs	156
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	1,162
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, pkgs	1,822
Wool, bales	8,111	Whisky, bbls	162
Hides, bdls	3,0	Whisky, hhds	6
Leather, sides	3,670		

ASHES—Pearls have been in quite moderate supply and demand at 8½@8¾c. Pearls dull and nominal.

COCOA—Has been inactive at unchanged figures, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.; Trinidad, 15c.; Santo Domingo, 7c., gold.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at essentially unchanged prices; 500 bags Havanita sold on private terms; stock of Rio, 73,704 bags, and of other kinds, 12,320 bags and 1,134 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 14½c. gold; fair, 13½c.@14c.; good, 13c.@13½c.; prime, 12½c.@13c.; gold, 9 ₱., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, 12 1000, 10½c., gold. Java, 20½c.@21½c.; Mocha, 23c.@24c., gold; Laguayra, 16c.@24c., gold. Sumatra, 12½c.@13½c.

COTTON—Has been dull, but steady for early delivery cotton, 700 bales, including 200 bales to shippers, 286 bales to spinners and 30 bales to speculators. The receipts of cotton at the ports to-day were 6,677 bales, including 880 bales from New-Orleans, 1,238 bales from Savannah, 829 bales from Norfolk, 1,008 bales from Galveston, 69 bales from Newberne, 536 bales from Charleston, 80 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 4,100 bales, and thus far this week, 8,8.8 bales, against 13,749 bales same time last week; and since Sept. 1, 2,07,750 bales, against 2,823,130 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
Good Middling	20	20	20	20

FISH—A fair average business has been reported in the leading kinds, and prices have been quoted steady. Dry Cod quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$18; No. 2 at $14@$14.50; No. 3 at $10.50@$11; Pickled Herring at $5@$5.50; Scaled Herring at 20c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very limited business reported in State and Western flour, but there was, as well as for shipment, at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing heavily under the liberal offerings of such kinds. The scarcity of freight room, and the advance in rates of exchange claimed have been against the export movement. The annual election at the Produce Exchange seriously impeded dealings. Rye flour has been reported dull and nominal at $7@$7 50 all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$6 25 for inferior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$7 10 for fair to choice Extra State, $6 90@$7 10 for very low to good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quite dull, and prices have favored buyers decidedly, though the offerings have been moderate. Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 to dark to shipper, and choice to fancy at $7 10@$11 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras. ₱ bbl.....California flour continues inactive, with good to choice Extra quoted at $6@$9 75; Oregon dull at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been quiet to-day at $4 25@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $4 90@$6 for Fancy: sales, 210 bbls., chiefly at the better grades, at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl.....Canada flour has been in moderate request and firm at $5 75@$6 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $5 25@$5 75, and choice and round hoop, $6 10@$6 50 for White do.; $4 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $5 25 for Brandywine, and $5 50@$6 for Fancy Yellow. The reported sales since our last have been 3,300 bbls.....Rye meal has been inactive at from $4 15@$4 25 for coarse, $5 25@$5 37 for Yellow, and $5 25@$5 50 for White. ₱ 196 lbs.....Corn meal dull at $2 90@$3 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted at 2c. 2@2c. a bushel lower, on very liberal arrivals, and increased supply on part of floor to retail, leading to an active business, mainly for export. Winter Wheat is also decidedly cheaper, and in comparatively slack request, mostly for milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,000 bushels at $1 05 for No. 1 Spring; $1 08@$1 09 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50@$1 51 for Amber, chiefly at $1 48 for select; $1 00 for very choice do.; $1 55¼ for choice No. 2 Northwest Spring; $1 57@$1 58 for fair to strictly prime do.; $1 58@$1 59 for choice No. 1 and 2 Spring mixed; $1 29@$1 49 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 65 for red Canada, in bond; $1 67@$1 70 for Red Western; $1 70@$1 72½ for Amber do.; $1 72½@$1 75 for Amber Michigan. The receipts at market closing heavily to-day for want of delivery, there has been less call for supplies, and the dealings have been on a restricted scale, embracing 35,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of June on private terms, with all June options quoted at $1 55 asked, and $1 53 bid. Corn has been in moderate request and firmer, with sales reported at $1 35 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been pressed for sale, and prices have again declined materially on a fairly active business, chiefly in steamer grades, for export, closing heavily; sales of 1,000,000 bushels reported since our last of 161,000 bush. at 62c.@64½c. for fair to very choice sailing vessel new Mixed Western; 63c.@64½c. for prime do.; 64c.@65c. for choice do.; 65½c. for No. 2 Yellow Western; 66c.@66c. for new Yellow Western; and 65c.@66c. for unsound stock.....Rye dull: quoted about steady; Western, 90c.@90c.; Canada, 90c. Barley quiet and steady; Canada and nominally unchanged.....Barley-malt dull at about former figures.....Oats quoted about 1c. a bushel cheaper on a restricted movement; offerings comparatively very liberal, and sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels at 42c.@43c. for inferior to prime new mixed Western, and at 43c.@43½c. good sample do., 44c. for new White Western, and 45c.@46c. for White State; 46c. for dark mixed State; and 47c. for choice White State.....Feed has been rather slow of sale within the reduced range of $18@$18 ₱ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in quite moderate request under our last, with Bags quoted at 15c. Bagging nominal at 21c. for Domestic Cloth quoted at 12c.@13½c. for prompt deliveries. Sales, 1,200 rolls Domestic Cloth, part at 12½c. Stock of Cloth and Bags, 4,400 bales; Bags and 14,850 bales Bagging, and at Boston, 1,400 bales Bags and 1,800 bales Bagging.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay has been moderately sought after of late at easier prices. Straw has been quiet but steady. Prime Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 20; Good, $1 20@$1 25; Good Shipping, $1 25@$1 40; Common, $1@$1 10; Clover, $1@$1 10; Long Rye Straw, $1 20@$1 25; Short, $1@$1 10; Tangled, 90c.@$1.

HEMP—Has been dull since our last, including American, $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¼c.@2½c., gold; Jute Cuttings, 1¼c.@2½c., gold; Jute Bagging, 12½c.@13½c., gold; Coir-rency, 9 D. North River Flax, 15c.@16c.; Tow-yarns, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@16c. The stock of foreign here consists—according to Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co.—of 20,000 bales of Manila, 10,000 bales of sisal, 2,000 bales Jute Butts and rejections; and at Boston, 14,660 bales Manila, 4,000 bales Jute, and 17,500 bales Jute Butts and rejections. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 2½c. gold, and 1,000 bales Manila.

LATH, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate request as a rule, and without material change as to values.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted on the basis of previous figures; sales, 600 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans very inferior to fancy, 35c.@45c.; choicy very good to very choice, 46c.@50c.; Cuba, 32c.@45c.; Clayed, at 28c.@40c.; Cuba at 35c.@40c., and English Islands at 30c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Stock of Molasses in first hands to-day, 7,500 hhds., including 1,776 hhds. Cuba, 1,772 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 749 hhds. English Islands, 158 hhds. St. Croix.

Stock of Molasses in New-York June 1.

	1873. Hhds.	1873. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	806	338
Cuba, Muscovado	1,702	1,440
English Islands	749	749
Porto Rico	278	1,377
St. Croix		188
Total	3,533	3,980

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but steady, with arrivals reported at $1 37½@$1 40 for No. 2 to Strained; $1 45@$1 50 for No. 1 to Extra Pale at $1 60@$1 65. Tar dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine very tame at 41c.@42c.; sales 179 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk inactive at 8¾.....Refined rather quiet and weak at 19¾c.@19¾c. New, and 19½c. as Philadelphia; sales here 1,500 bbls. (an old contract) at 19¾c., and 4,000 bbls., early delivery, at 19½c.....Refined, in cases, nom. of sale at 25c.@25½c. .....City Naphtha quoted at 15½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been dull and weak, with sales reported of only 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 87½@$16 94; and small lots of extra Prime at $14@$14 25. And for forward delivery 500 bbls. Western Mess, July option, at $16 75.....City Dressed Hogs in demand at from 6¾c.@7¼c. .....Cut Meats in moderate request, with sales reported of 20 boxes Short-cut Hams, 14 lbs., at 10c.; 30 boxes Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9½c.; 12,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12½@10 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c.; 800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11½c., and 400 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 10½c.@10¾c., and 450 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.....Bacon very dull and nominally unchanged.....Lard very quiet for early delivery, at rather easier rates; sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 9c.; 100 tbs. old do. Kettle, from dock, at 8½c.; small lots of City Steam at 8½c. And for forward delivery, 3,250 tbs. Western steam, June options, at 9c., closing weak at this rate; and 750 tbs. do. July options, at 9½c.@9 5-16c., closing firm.....Beef products have been quite moderately sought after at from $9@$11 for New Mess; $10@$12 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl., Tierce Beef quotes at $18@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $29@$30 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams within the range of $25@$28 for very interior to very choice brands.....A fair inquiry has beengnoted for the more desirable grades of Butter and Cheese, also for Eggs, within the previous range; offerings moderate.

RICE—Has been in limited request at from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALTPETRE—Has been in steady demand at 7c.@7½c. gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 5,5w bags, and at Boston, 2,000 bags.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity. We quote: Clover within the range of from 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. for ordinary to fancy; Timothy at $2 25@$2 40; Flax at $2 22½@$2 40; Timothy at $2 50, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, ₱ bushel. The stock of Calcutta Linseed in first hands here, is made up by Messrs. B. H. Crocker & Co. as 17,000 bags, and at Boston, 4,400 bags; and of Bombay Linseed, at Boston, 3,864 bags.

SOAP—Foreign quiet, domestic in moderate request at unchanged rates. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9½c.; Conn.'s Pale, 7½c.; Family, 5½c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Pimento has been in restricted sale, and nominally unchanged, on the basis of our quotations. Mace quoted in a jobbing way at from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ lb.; Nutmegs at 87½c.@$1; Cassia at 22½c.@23½c.; Cloves at 20c.@24½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20½c.; Pimento at 11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been active and steady, toasters buying more freely. Sales, 3,054 hhds., including 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.@9 9-16c.; 120 hhds. Boiling at 8¼c.@8½c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico, for export, at 9¼c.; 1,870 hhds. common to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c., including 1,000 hhds. at the latter rate; 20 hhds. Demerara, at 8c.; and 60 hhds. Melasses Sugar at 8¼c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars embraces 23,516 hhds., 44,580 boxes, 227,245 bags, (of which 143,705 bags were Manila, 56,400 bags Brazil, 27,634 bags Java, 250 bags Cuba, and 747 casks St. Domingo), and 1,797 hhds. Melado. For refining Cuba quoted at 7¼c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 box, clayed stocked, 8¼c.; Centrifugal Nos. 10 and 12, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 10½c.; Crushed at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10½c., A's, 10c.@10¼c., and Yellows at 9c.@9¼c.

Stock of Sugars in New-York June 1.

	1872. Hhds.	1872. Hhds.
Cuba	63,923	84,847
Porto Rico	4,234	4,450
Martinique	6,014	939
English Islands	2,501	3,078
St. Croix	171	212
Sandwich	95	
Total	77,138	72,816
Total boxes	76,983	44,549
Total bags	46,483	227,245
Melado, hhds	2,466	1,797

TALLOW—Quoted steady, with sales reported of 181,000 lbs., in lots, at 8½c.@9 3-16c. for about fair to prime.

TEAS—Some inquiry has been noted for desirable lots, chiefly of Green and Oolong, but at irregular figures.

TOBACCO—The movement in all kinds has been slow, since our last; values essentially unchanged. Stock of Domestic, 18,613 hhds.; of Spanish, 39,336 bales.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	New-York. Hhds.	Brooklyn. Hhds.	Jersey City. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, May 1, 1873	2,805	2,132	7,412	12 349
Received since	3,848	2,716	3,482	10,146
Total	6,653	6,539	10,894	24,086
Delivered since	1,456	1,626	2,351	5,429
Stock, June 1, 1873	5,097	5,013	8,543	18,653
same time, 1872				13,107
same time, 1871				16,678

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Cienfuegos. Bales.
Stock, May 1, 1873	27,018	3,678	.....
Received since	8,340	.....	25
Total	35,358	3,678	25
Sales and reshipments, to May 31, 1873	9,482	300	25
Stock, June 1, 1873	25,763	3,378	.....
Stock, June 1, 1872	11,875	1,683	.....
Stock, June 1, 1871	18,888	317	.....

For the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port, we are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 91c. ₱ gallon; market tame.

FREIGHTS—Grain room was in brisk request and quoted higher, with a much lighter offering of accommodation. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade were in request, and firm at rates of this week. Engagements were made freely. Sales, 3,054 hhds., including 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.@9 9-16c.; 120 hhds. Boiling at 8¼c.@8½c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico, for export, at 9¼c.; 1,870 hhds. common to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c., including 1,000 hhds. at the latter rate; 20 hhds. Demerara, at 8c.; and 60 hhds. Melasses Sugar at 8¼c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars embraces 23,516 hhds., 44,580 boxes, 227,245 bags, (of which 143,705 bags were Manila, 56,400 bags Brazil, 27,634 bags Java, 250 bags Cuba, and 747 casks St. Domingo), and 1,797 hhds. Melado. For refining Cuba quoted at 7¼c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 box, clayed stocked, 8¼c.; Centrifugal Nos. 10 and 12, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 10½c.; Crushed at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10½c., A's, 10c.@10¼c., and Yellows at 9c.@9¼c.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTER.—Miss Kate Rogers, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MORAL.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Reeve, Miss Fanny Reeve.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ACTÉE.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART.—Miss Nellson, Miss Patterson, Mr. F. Bangs.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND GUIGNOLINE.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ASSAEL.—Messrs. Maffit, Barrymore, Mlle. Lulu.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS under the direction of Mr. F. L. Ritter.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....5
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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Capt. JACK is captured. The Modocs gave a final proof of their capacity for learning white men's ways by preparing for him in advance the plea of insanity. He is reported to have conducted himself in the most approved fashion of civilized murderers, sitting apart, plunged in moody thought, unapproachable by his own relatives, or roving about in a very aimless manner. Since his capture he maintains a dogged silence. He probably foresees the time when he will have to face the danger of a jury trial, and has gone into elaborate training for that important crisis. We have no doubt there are a dozen lawyers in New-York who could make out a very plausible case for him—for a proper consideration. But he would be wise to ask for a change of venue if his case is ever brought up in California or Oregon.

Mr. MCGUIRE could hardly have expected some of the results of his attack upon the founder of Cornell University. As a direct consequence of his charges, and in order that the giver might mark, in the most emphatic manner, his confidence in EZRA CORNELL, the College of Mechanic Arts has received an additional donation of $30,000. Other valuable gifts have been sent to the University in reply to the McGuire accusations, and among them an entomological cabinet of 25,000 specimens. With Mr. MCGUIRE'S speech bearing such fruits as these, Mr. CORNELL hardly needs the vindication of the inquiry he promptly sought and which the Legislature ordered. The investigation, we understand, is delayed by the absence of Hon. W. A. WHEELER, one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. DIX, but we hope it will proceed as soon as possible. Justice to all concerned requires that the inquiry should be as speedy as we know it will be thorough and impartial in the hands of the Commissioners who have been selected.

Although positive statements were made not long since by prominent Republicans of Arkansas, that no purpose was entertained to disturb Gov. BAXTER in his position, the Attorney General has applied for a writ of quo warranto for his ejectment, on the ground that he has unlawfully usurped the office. This proceeding seems to us not only an act of bad faith, but revolutionary. Gov. BAXTER gives notice, in advance, that he denies the jurisdiction of the court, and will pay no attention to its decree, in all of which he is justified by the late assertions of some of his present opponents. In any well-regulated community it would be safe to assume that such an application, under the circumstances which surround the case of Gov. BAXTER, would be denied, but it is not safe to assume anything of Arkansas. Gov. BAXTER has doubtless done much to forfeit the confidence of his former supporters, but there has been nothing in his conduct to justify the course which seems to have been determined upon to get rid of him. The Republicans of the State cannot expect the public to have any sympathy with a movement which many among themselves have declared to be illegal, unnecessary, and disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the State.

Hon. ERASTUS WELLS, of Missouri, is one of those Congressmen who were honest enough not to keep the back pay, but he was not quite above placing it where he thought it "would do him most good," by giving it to various religious and charitable institutions. Part of it went to an Episcopal Orphan Asylum in St. Louis, and the Diocesan Convention has just tendered Mr. WELLS a vote of thanks for his (?) money. One Dr. BERKLEY remarked that it made no difference where the money came from—and likened it to a gambler's gift. Another grateful member of the convention thought it was none of their business whether Mr. WELLS stole the money or not. The resolution was finally forced through, against lively opposition, under the whip and spur of the "previous question." We trust the convention's gratitude is agreeable to Mr. WELLS. They owned they would have felt as much toward a gambler or a thief, but a Congressman must not be too particular in these days.

It is proposed that the remains of Hon. JAMES L. ORR, late United States Minister to Russia, shall be received with public honors in this City, and such action by the City Government will be eminently proper. It will be a mark of respect fully deserved by the character and recent services of the deceased, and it is fitting that the Metropolis of the nation should tender to the South the proof of the restoration of national good feeling, which will be found in the action suggested. We hope the Common Council will take timely and proper action in the matter, in order that the occasion may be made creditable to the City.

There has been much difficulty recently in getting for the Press copies of decisions rendered by the Judge of the Superior Court. Ex-Judges JONES and SPENCER have been created official reporters of this court, and since their appointment the law reporters of the leading journals have not been allowed free access to the official decisions. Important decisions should be published as soon as rendered, and the public should not be referred to the obscure columns of a so-called official organ for information. The Judges would do well to remove the cause of complaint in this instance.

Best for Louisiana.

The prompt and decisive action of the President in the Louisiana affair has brought the result that was to have been anticipated. Mr. MCENERY, after taking time to come to an understanding with his associates, and doubtless with their concurrence, advises obedience to the requirements of the President's proclamation. The advice will be accepted. Mr. MCENERY, and a few other leaders, have long been the only persons engaged in active opposition to the Kellogg Government, and their course has gradually lost them the approval or sympathy of the great body of those who were at first inclined to favor them. There is no doubt that, unless Congress shall open the case, and interpose to order some change in the State, Gov. KELLOGG will from this time hold peaceful possession of the powers of his office.

This fact throws an immense responsibility upon him and upon those who have brought Louisiana to its present position. So long as violent opposition was to be crushed out, the duty of the authorities was plain and simple. Now that that has been accomplished, a new field is opened before them, and they will be false to every obligation of representative rulers in a free State if they do not enter upon it at once. They have succeeded in putting down violence; it is now their part to secure harmony. They have vindicated their power to claim obedience; they must now justify their claim to respect. The National Administration, by command of the Constitution, guarantees the State of Louisiana a republican form of government. A republican form of government rests on the consent of the people; it is now the business of the actual incumbents in Louisiana to procure for their Government, if that be possible, the assent of the great body of the people of the State.

We believe that such a consummation is possible, and Gov. KELLOGG has several times shown his desire to accomplish it. As the case now stands Louisiana has a Government of which the authority of one department only—the Judiciary—is substantially undisputed. Concerning the executive department there is an enforced acquiescence. The legislative department is in abeyance, both sets of claimants being adjourned. If the Executive could now devise a plan by which a legislature could be got together, the authority of which should be unquestioned, the immediate cause of dispute would be practically removed. It does not seem as if this should be unattainable. It will be remembered that there were not in either legislature enough members whose election was undisputed to make a quorum; but there were in the two legislatures, taken together, more than enough members who were returned as elected by both boards, to constitute a quorum. Here, then, is the material for a legal and undisputed legislative body. It ought to be used, and Gov. KELLOGG ought to exhaust every honorable means to get it together in one body. If this could be done, the contested seats might be vacated by the consent of all parties concerned, and new elections be ordered. Such an arrangement would not require a general election, and would, on that account, be desirable. But in whatever way the question of the contested seats should be disposed of, it is plain that some way would open if only a working majority of members of the Legislature of undisputed regularity could be obtained.

No such step can be taken without the sacrifice of some pretensions, the surrender of some personal interests, and the abandonment of personal pride. If the men who now control affairs in Louisiana are capable of these, they can perform a great service to their State and to the country, and win for themselves the respect of the whole people. In their efforts they will deserve the hearty co-operation of the Administration, and we do not doubt will obtain it. The most that the President can do in the premises would be to strictly enforce his order against Federal officials who take part in State politics, thus preventing the Federal patronage in the State being used, directly or indirectly, as a means of fostering bad feeling. No one who is familiar with the history of affairs in Louisiana need be told that this step alone, if firmly and consistently followed up, would be of great effect in the direction of permanent peace.

We do not suppose that any course possible in the immediate future will secure to Louisiana all the blessings of an orderly and stable government. That implies a degree of intelligence, self-control, persistence, and public virtue on the part of her people, which they do not possess. There may come times for the remainder of the lifetime of this generation, when it will be necessary to interpose the strong arm of the National Government to "suppress domestic violence." But time and the powerful influences of commerce, and the example of her sister States, will do a great deal. Meanwhile those politicians of Louisiana who can display the greatest unselfishness and patience, will do the most toward making the State peaceful and prosperous.

Public Money and Public Charities.

The legislation of the session just closed makes a very decided inroad into the means of support of a number of charitable institutions in this City, and the sooner these institutions recognize the fact that they must henceforth rely exclusively on voluntary contributions, the better it will be for their future usefulness. In the first place, the seventy-fifth section of the charter contains this sweeping provision: "No money belonging to the City, or City and County of New-York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational school." This cuts off the supplies of public money heretofore granted to a number of more or less deserving beneficiaries of the local treasury. Even where such grants have their origin in special laws or charters, this provision will probably abolish them, since the new City charter also contains the usual provision, that "all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The clause quoted refers solely to "money raised by taxation," and the trustees of sectarian schools hitherto benefited by grants of public money may still expect to have their quota of the Excise moneys. As under the new law the proceeds of license fees will probably amount to $600,000 per annum, what is lost in the one way may be expected to be made up in the other. But, under the provisions of the Excise law, passed subsequently to the charter, it is directed that, with one or two trifling exceptions, the revenue obtained from the drinking-saloons shall be paid into the Sinking Fund. There is a large class of charitable institutions not coming under the head of sectarian schools, which are equally interested in the receipt of public bounty. Among these are a number of hospitals, and nearly all the public dispensaries in the City. The question is first, can these participate either in the yield of the excise moneys, or in money raised by taxation? Their right to have a share of the former branch of revenue is, we think, removed by the provisions of the Excise law. But even if it were not, the charter had already destroyed it. Under two previous enactments the Board of Apportionment was directed to appropriate the excise moneys "for charitable purposes * * as they may in each year determine from time to time as to objects, purposes, and amounts." This power is vested in the Board of Apportionment under section 8 of chapter 584, and section 6 of chapter 583, of the session laws of 1871, but these acts are specifically repealed by the new charter. The express mention of these enactments in the repealing clause of the charter takes away the force of the following saving clause in that instrument, on which probably many institutions base their expectations of help from the City: "All the powers now possessed by any such board, (of apportionment,) *not inconsistent with the provisions of this act*, are hereby continued and vested in the board." For, it seems obvious that it would be inconsistent with the provisions of the act to continue powers which in another section are expressly taken away.

Since the Board of Apportionment has evidently no power left to give away the excise moneys to either educational or medical charities, and since it cannot give away money raised by taxation to sectarian schools, the question only remains, can it appropriate money raised by taxation to either hospitals or dispensaries heretofore entitled to receive public money? Under a strict interpretation of the law, we do not think that the board can make any such appropriations. Previous to 1871, the grants to some twenty-five local hospitals and about thirty public dispensaries were specifically declared, either in the City tax levies, or in the general State law appropriating money for charitable purposes. By the legislation of that year, the duty of making such appropriations was turned over to the Board of Apportionment, which was enjoined against appropriating money raised by taxes, or by the issue of bonds, for the benefit "of any institution or enterprise that is under the control of any religious denomination," but was relieved from this restriction in regard to appropriations for the benefit of the fifty or sixty medical charities already referred to, as well as sundry educational charities besides. The money received by these institutions during the last two years has come exclusively from the grants of the Board of Apportionment, but as the laws empowering it to make such grants are expressly repealed, we fear that the hospitals and dispensaries not drawing their share of public money from the treasury of the State will, for this year at least, be compelled, like the sectarian schools, to get along without such aid. The question, as will be perceived, is a sufficiently intricate one. On its solution depends the disposal of at least $1,500,000. If our reading of the law be the correct one, the institutions affected by it ought to be promptly notified of the fact, in order to give them time to make up the deficit in their resources by an appeal to private charity.

French Debt and Resources.

Neither nations nor individuals know what they can do until they try. Had the actual cost of the war for the Union been known to our people in advance, and had the question been put whether or not they should incur it or give up the contest, the most patriotic might well have shrunk back appalled. But the means to carry burdens in this world somehow seem to increase with the need for bearing them. Such burdens are often like the ox of MILO, which was carried at last as the final result of continued daily practice, each trial involving a slight but positive increase of the load. When the German war indemnity was first talked of, it was said to be quite impossible for France to pay it. Yet, even in this short time, the last payment will soon be made, and the last spiked helmet will cease to throw its mortifying shadow on the soil of France. These things, viewed in advance, would have seemed, and indeed were pronounced, simply fabulous; but in the retrospect they become natural enough, and the reasons for them, misty as they may appear at first, gradually become clearly defined.

The capacity to pay the enormous cost of our war, the cost, that is, that was exigible at once, and the interest of the rest, with the amazingly swift reduction of the principal, grew out of exceptional circumstances. We speak now of figures, and not of the sentiment of patriotism or nationality. A long period of peace, immense productive energy, the absence of heavy standing armies or navies, and the combination of insularity with a vast tide of immigration—only partly checked by the strife that set a continent in a blaze—were among the conditions the existence of which was known, but the effects of which, even by the most sanguine, were habitually underestimated. The popular nature of modern government loans has manifestly become an important element to consider in these and future calculations, modifying, as it does, the views that are founded on past precedents. In France this element has lately had a most significant potency. We should not forget, to the credit of the Empire, that, under it, France enjoyed, practically, the advantage of twenty years of peaceful accumulation. The material prosperity of this period was enormous. Agriculture everywhere flourished, manufactures increased on a vast scale, and there was a confidence in the national future unknown since the crash that brought down the Bourbon throne. The proofs of this are palpable, and not to be denied. In 1848 there were in France 80,000 holders of public funds. In 1870 there were 900,000. The increase, meanwhile, in population, was inconsiderable, and in any case bore no proportion to the augmented number of the holders of *rente*. The figures argue confidence, but as an anterior element likewise argue the power to buy. We need not, however, impute this to special attachment to the Empire. It is attributable to growing wealth and a solidifying confidence in the national resources. Among the various wild schemes put forth by the various revolutionists—that of repudiating the French national debt—has never had place. The people are too widely the national debtors, and such a proposal would be too unpopular. Thus the new loans under the Republic have been taken up without hesitation, even while half France looks forward to a monarchy or an empire, and some even dream of a restoration of the Commune. Let come what may, no one fears the debt will be dishonored. A project to despoil the few for the good of the many might find favor; but not a scheme to rob the many in behalf of the few.

From this it is to be inferred that stability for any particular form of government is not to be augured, in France, from either the gross amount or the comprehensive distribution of the national debt. All that can be set down as comparatively certain is that, let the form be what it may, the debt will not be repudiated. Even while Paris was in the hands of the Commune, when her palaces were in ruins, and the *petroléuse* usurped the wild license of the Goddess of Liberty—when people were eating cats and dogs, and the whole nation seemed on the edge of anarchy—the three per cents sold steadily at Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux at fifty-four or fifty-five francs. A power is to be recognized here that at any time is capable of begetting stupendous results. The national resources have been shown to be of unexpected magnitude, and the confidence of the people in themselves has taken on commensurate proportions. The credit thus honorably earned may be used with gigantic effect hereafter. Europe will not soon say again France cannot raise a given huge sum, in the face of this memorable precedent. The fact represents the power to call forth at will bayonets, cannon, provisions, warlike stores in almost limitless quantities. Whether that power, when next used, will be wisely used, we need not now venture to predict or inquire. It suffices for the present to know that it exists, and that, for the rare humiliation of her defeat in the field, France may console herself by reflecting that she has conspicuously developed the means for future military efforts of grander proportions than ever, or—which would be better for herself and the world—for a peaceful expansion in wealth and industrial vigor far beyond what has ever hitherto been presented in her history.

St. Paul's American Church, Rome.

For the first time in the history of Christianity there has been commenced, and with prospect of speedy completion, in the City of Rome, almost within the shadow of the Vatican, and under the eyes of the Pope, and with the official sanction of the Italian Government, a Protestant church. It is to be not a small, decent, plainly-furnished "upper room," but a spacious edifice, which, when completed, will, in point of material, dimensions, architecture, and finish, rank among the best of the more modern church structures of Rome, and be creditable to the taste and liberality of any city in Christendom.

The work on this church, whose corner-stone was laid with public ceremonies on the 25th of January last, is being pushed steadily forward. Some delay has been caused by the depth to which it was necessary to go to insure a perfectly secure foundation. In some places the foundation walls were sunk to a depth of forty feet through the accumulated mold and broken debris of ancient Rome. Notwithstanding this heavy work the building will be completed within a little over a year, unless operations should be stopped for want of funds. Thirty-eight thousand dollars have been already given toward the building. Twenty-four thousand dollars are yet required to finish it on the estimates proposed. The rector, Rev. Mr. NEVIN, has returned to this country for a few weeks in the hope of collecting this sum, so that the work can go forward without a day's delay.

The ground on which this church is building is admirably situated, and cost some $20,000. This was paid for entirely by money collected in Rome. The title is vested in a board of trustees incorporated for the purpose by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The present trustees are Hon. Hamilton Fish, John Welsh, of Philadelphia; Henry Chauncey, Frederick G. Foster, R. J. Nevin, J. Pierpont Morgan, and E. R. Mudge. As an ecclesiastical organization the congregation is a regularly constituted parish, existing since 1859, and is subject to the presiding Bishop and General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. To complete and place on a permanent foundation this fine edifice is something that appeals with peculiar force to the liberal and opulent Episcopalians of New-York, and there can scarcely be a doubt but that it will be fully and promptly met. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, No. 23 Wall-street, or Rev. R. J. NEVIN, No. 110 East Twenty-third-street.

The Witty Assemblyman.

Wit is generally spoken of as though it were a rare endowment. Certainly, in private life, witty men are not obtrusively numerous. The man of business may be shrewd and intelligent, and by a judicious reticence may frequently be rated above his real value as a man of sound judgment, but his store and his drawing-room are seldom enlivened by sallies of original wit. Neither is the average ward politician an especially witty person. He may have an excellent memory for venerable campaign jokes, and he is usually a proficient in the slang of the day, but he is by no means the source whence we expect keen epigram and withering sarcasm to flow. And yet both the business man and the politician, when assembled in large bodies, frequently develop a totally unexpected form of saying and doing witty things. The broker, for example, when at the Stock Exchange he joins himself to scores of his fellow-brokers, is often inspired with the really brilliant idea of smashing his neighbor's hat. The exquisite wit of this proceeding is too evident to need comment, but the fact remains that it is at variance with the broker's daily life and conversation, and is clearly the result of the kindling of his intellectual forces by contact with his kind.

In like manner the politician, and even the reformer, when in company with other politicians and reformers in the halls of legislation, sometimes becomes a wit of the very highest class. For proof of this assertion it is only necessary to recall the closing scenes of our own Assembly. During the final hours of that august body, members who had never before shown the slightest gleam of wit or humor, suddenly began to awake in the face of their fellow-members, and enjoy the joke as much as if they had been in the habit of perpetrating successful witticisms during every hour of their previous lives. Other Assemblymen brought tin horns and wooden rattles with them, and whenever the Speaker or a fellow-assemblyman ventured to speak, silenced him with a Babel of discordant uproar. This was wit of the most subtile and refined character. Had the horn-blowers brayed aloud, after the manner of the four-footed humorist, whose progenitor won honors in debate with Balaam, it would have been hardly a more witty method of conducting legislative business. As for the members who threw books and files of papers at one another's heads, it is difficult to recall their conduct without a thrill of admiration at the unexpected brilliancy of men who had never before been guilty of the mildest joke.

And it should be noted that in the case of those witty Assemblymen, they made this carnival of wit a free-will offering to their constituents. They were elected to transact certain grave and important business, for which they received a specified compensation. No one required them to be witty, or to lay aside their business and exchange volleys of books and salutes of tin horns. This latter service was entirely gratuitous on their part and ought therefore to fill us with emotions of gratitude as well as of admiration. Men of less generosity and less regard for the public welfare, would have finished their legislative business and quietly adjourned. These men nobly undertook to exhibit to the despots of the Old World a proof of the wit and culture which is found in even a New-York Assembly. Hereafter, let us hear no more of the Old-world slander that the Americans are a saturnine people; but let us proudly point to the last hours of our Assembly, and challenge the admiration of the legislative bodies of Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

A blundering paragraph in the *Tribune* has been made the occasion by two evening journals of some very uncalled-for abuse of Mr. FRED. W. WHITTEMORE, the newly appointed Deputy Chamberlain. From the *Commercial Advertiser* it is perfectly natural to expect gratuitous slander against any one who has interfered with the plans of the disreputable newspaper lobby at Albany. Mr. WHITTEMORE has been guilty of the double offense of cutting down bills for corporation advertising in his capacity of Examiner to the Board of Audit, and of appearing before the Senate Committee to explain and defend these reductions. He may, therefore, consider himself lucky in escaping physical castigation at the hand of the proprietor of the "lobbyist's own." As, like his associate Examiners, he has been for months past honored by a steady fire of calumny from the *Commercial Advertiser* and the disreputable Sunday papers that fight on the same side, this new attack merely affords a fresh testimony of how well he has served the public. We expected better things, however, of the *Evening Mail*. We did not imagine that it had any particular spite against the Examiners of the newspaper claims, and we did suppose that it knew better than to copy the ignorant or malicious assumption of the *Tribune* that Mr. WHITTEMORE retained his post of Examiner when he went over to the Department of Parks, or that he would retain either connection on being transferred to the Chamberlain's office. A young man who has done much good work for the public, and who is at the same time one of the most zealous and upright members of the Republican Party in this City, certainly deserves from respectable Republican journals rather fairer treatment.

The trial of Mrs. CHARLOTTE LAMB, the Wisconsin wholesale poisoner, was commenced a few days ago in the Circuit Court of Ellsworth. She is accused of having caused the death by poison of two of her own children, a boy and girl, the former thirteen, and the latter ten years of age, of Mrs. OTTMAN, a neighbor, and of one ROYAL GARLAND. She is also said to be responsible for the "sudden taking off" of her husband, a young woman who had been her rival in his affections before marriage, the first Mrs. LAMB, and a Mr. FULLER, all of whom died between 1863 and 1871. She is about forty years of age, and, according to the opinion of a reporter, who visited her in prison, has not the appearance of a murderess. It has already come out in evidence that she had during many years been considered the possessor of a valuable specific, and that those who had died suddenly outside her own immediate family had partaken freely of it. GARLAND was a person of such weak mind that he had excited her pity, and she was known to have repeatedly mended his clothing, from motives of pure charity. The dose that killed him was administered at his own request, to cure him of "stomach-ache." Mrs. OTTMAN was dosed to cure her of a tendency to faint at inconvenient times. The defense, as a matter of course, is that the woman is insane, and the prosecuting counsel are putting forward quite an array of medical experts to prove that she is at present, and was when the poisoning was done, of perfectly sound mind.

When the project of a Pacific railway was first broached the jocose wiseacres, who are always heard from on such occasions, made merry over the pictures of the enraged bison butting the locomotive from the track, or the crafty red man cutting down bridges or tearing up ties as fast as they were built or laid. Both of these dangers have proved imaginary, but railways in the West appear to be threatened with a new peril, altogether unforeseen. From all indications, there appears to be a concerted conspiracy in the insect and reptile kingdom to put a stop to railway traveling altogether. From Tennessee we hear that trains are stopped by multitudes of caterpillars on the track. In Wisconsin it is thousands of snakes, "which crawl from their retreats in the swamps" to sun themselves on the warm rails, and drive engineers to distraction; while in Australia, the locusts settle down in such dense masses on the tracks that trains are fairly "snowed in" by them. If this sort of thing goes on, trains in these regions will have to be provided with "insect" plows and "vermin exterminators" before they can be considered equipped.

To give a rose to a lady has always been considered a graceful act of gallantry. But when you take the precaution to fill the leaves of your rose with Cayenne pepper, the politeness becomes rather dubious. This was the elegant and chivalric device adopted by a young gentleman of Alabahad for punishing a young married lady who had slighted him. The effect was a fit of sneezing so violent as to bring on a severe illness and three physicians. Besides, she had to go away for a change, and yet her aggrieved husband claims only 700 rupees damages. He may have considered the going away some compensation for the three doctors. When the lady recovers she may, if her mind is of a literary turn, find a new meaning in the poet's line about "dying of a rose in aromatic pain."

The two City bath-houses, which are all the bathing accommodations which New-York can furnish to its million of inhabitants, are popularly supposed to be free to all well-behaved persons. In point of fact they are open only to people provided with twenty-five cents each. That amount is charged as a deposit for the use of a towel, and is returned, with the exception of three cents, when the depositor leaves the bath. Now, how many of the poor boys of this City are possessed of twenty-five cents, wherewith to secure the great City of New-York against the possible loss of a towel? Or, what great advantage does the Municipal Treasury gain by extorting three cents from each bather? To furnish two bath-houses, containing sufficient accommodations to permit each New-York boy to bathe once a year; to charge him three cents for the privilege, and demand a deposit of twenty-five cents when he enters the bath, and then to call him names because he prefers to bathe daily, free of cost, from the pier-heads, is not a course of conduct that reflects much credit upon the City.

It is related of an ingenious Irish editor that when a yawning gap at the bottom of a column was to be filled, and no copy at hand, he was in the habit of directing his foreman to "Kill a child at Ballyporeen." Our own rural journalists are quite as enterprising, and a great deal more versatile. Whenever he is at a loss for items, the country editor at once invents a wild man, a new and appalling apparition, or a double-headed baby, with a calm faith in human simplicity which makes Barnum seem timid and tame. No effort of this kind, however, surpasses the story of a Maine journal, about a spider's web, wherein the writer discerned the words "Envy, Envy," plainly embroidered as if in the finest lace-work, and underneath, the initials W. S. The great beauty of this agreeable little romance, lies in the fact that Maine professes to have a Prohibitory Liquor law.

The Rhode Island Railway Commissioners have recommended, with a view to preventing the roasting of railway passengers, that trains be supplied with buckets, axes, and fire-extinguishers, and that stoves should be better protected. But of what use would buckets be when a train should be set on fire by a collision in a locality where no water could be found? And of what use would extinguishers be which had been smashed to pieces in the wreck of the train? And what greater nonsense is there than the recommendation to "protect" railway stoves? There are no means by which the railway stove can be so protected as to render it safe; and the idea of supplying trains with possible means of putting out fires is simply childish so long as the stove, the source of all dangerous fires, is retained. Perhaps it will some day dawn upon the Rhode Island mind that in cars heated by steam from the locomotive, fires cannot occur.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MR. FECHTER AS THE "CORSICAN BROTHERS."

"Monte Cristo" was withdrawn on Saturday as the Grand Opera-house, and last night another romance, inspired by another island and in the same classic sea, was produced as a substitute. The "Corsican Brothers" is well known here as one of the most effective dramas of the modern melo-dramatic school. Mr. Brooke and Mr. Charles Kean have given thrilling embodiments of the hero, and the conception of Mr. Fechter has likewise been made known in New York through, however, but a few representations. The special excellencies of the latter artist are well exhibited in the ill starred brothers. Mr. Fechter is picturesque and dashing as a *Mazzaroni* in the national costume of Corsica, and as easy and gentlemanlike as could be wished in the evening dress of the Opera-house. Other merits in this performance have too late been dwelt upon by us to make extended comment desirable. We may say, however, as the fruit of further observation, that the resemblances between the brothers *Dei Franchi* as Mr. Fechter pictures them, is not more commendable than the difference he so artistically suggests between them; that the mournful interest of the tale is kept up by the actor with unflagging freshness and pathetic feeling; that the more powerful situations are availed of by him with intense and masterly appreciation; and that the exciting business of the combat at the close is worked up with scientific elaboration, and singular truth of detail. The theme of the "Corsican Brothers" is inexpressibly dismal; but all that can be got in the way of dramatic effect from so dolorous a narrative of supernatural revenge Mr. Fechter apparently elicits from it.

Revenge, we are told, is sweet. To seek it we are also told is the act of a barbarian. Yet many among the weakest forego, and many among the strongest pursue it. Again, forgiveness, we are assured, is the attribute of divinity, and the thirst for vengeance that of the devil. Yet, but for the element of retribution, as typified by social ostracism, disgrace, imprisonment, or the gallows, society as now constituted would surely fall asunder. Still we feel bound to condemn the act that slays a *Chateau-Renaud*, while we applaud that which destroys a Foster, since we cannot tolerate in an individual the vengeance that pertains alone to the aggregate community. But if such toleration is ever to be felt at all, it must be in the case of one who, like this superstitious and impulsive *Dei Franchi*, acts so entirely by his lights and traditions, is moved by so tender a consanguinity, and more by a mysterious affinity whose occult intimations most feels may discredit, but which the spiritual minded are impelled more and more as the world moves on to acknowledge. The whole nature of this fiery yet sombre Corsican urges him to that which he does. His fate, as Hamlet says, cries out, and "makes each petty artery in his body as hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve." No other catastrophe than that brought forth at last, in horrible duality, in the forest of Fontainebleau, befits this strange tragedy, this weird and pitiful story. If *Chateau-Renaud* killed *Louis, Chateau-Renaud* we feel, must absolutely be killed by *Fabien*, since neither implacable destiny nor fraternal affection will have it otherwise.

Mr. Fechter's support last night was uneven. The *Chateau-Renaud* of Mr. C. Wheatleigh is one of the best sketches of an excellent artist—appropriately hard, polished, and indirectly cruel. Miss Price makes, we are constrained to say, but an uninteresting *Emilie de Lesparre*, and it must be added that where there is but one lady in the cast of a piece such a defect as this ought not to be noticeable. The other characters—barring perhaps the quaint and creditable "character" acting of Mr. Leclercq and Mr. Jennings in the chiefs of the opposing vendetta, and the rival claimants to the famous "ben," call for no special remark. The scenes for the "Corsican Brothers" have been well painted, and all the details are unexceptionably good. An attentive audience was assembled last night, and there was much applause. The drama will be acted during this week and for the Saturday matinée.

WOOD'S THEATER.

Mr. Frank Mayo made his first appearance at this establishment last evening, in Murdock's play of "Davy Crockett," a five-act drama portraying Western life as it was, rather than as it is. "Davy Crockett" is not exactly a sensational play, but is founded on the every-day incidents of a pioneer's existence in the Far West. The part of the heroine, *Miss Vaughn*, was entrusted to Miss Rosa Rand, and that lady was well supported yesterday by Messrs. Keene, Mestayer, Wallace, and others. The scenery in "Davy Crockett" is quite new, and some of the situations are of a novel and striking character. The piece will be repeated every evening until further notice. At the matinées "Monte Cristo" is given, with Mr. Eddy in the principal rôle.

Cornell University—Fruits of Mr. McGuire's Attack—Additional Endowments.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 2.—President White has just received a letter from Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, in which the latter states that to mark his appreciation of the accusations made against Ezra Cornell, he desires to increase his endowment of Sibley College, and has, therefore, placed to the credit of Cornell University the sum of $30,000. This makes Mr. Sibley's entire gift to the College of the Mechanic Arts $60,000. As a direct result of the McGuire charges, the university has already received several other valuable gifts, among them an entomological cabinet of 25,000 specimens, from Herbert Smith, of Manlius. The Commencement week orators at Cornell University will be Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, and Erastus Brooks, of New-York.

The New-Jerusalem Ministerial Conference.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—At the morning session of the Ministerial Conference of the New-Jerusalem Church a resolution was adopted to provide for the publication of the conference proceedings. Two papers were read by Rev. George N. Smith, of Richmond, Ind., the first, on "The Order of the Church," being a consideration of the consummation of the old Church and the beginning of the new. The second paper was on "The Order of the Heavens." In the afternoon a paper was read by Rev. Louis Carriere, of St. Louis, on "The Proper Age for Confirmation." The remainder of the time was spent in discussing the papers presented in the forenoon. The conference adjourned till Wednesday.

Riel Once More.

Referring to Riel's candidacy for a seat in the Canadian Parliament, the Toronto *Globe* says:

Every one knows that Riel could have been elected, in spite of Royal, Clarke, and Sir George Cartier combined, and that it was from his forbearance that the late Baronet got a seat at all. We shall speedily have the spectacle of an untried murderer, whom the Premier has denounced as such, and whom he has expressed great anxiety to catch, knocking for admittance at the Commons House of Parliament, at Ottawa. We shall then see what ministers will do with the case—if, indeed, they are by that time in a condition to deal with any question in an official capacity. The question must be faced one way or other, and it will be curious, to say the least of it, if a murderer with our assassination stands out as one of our legislators, to make laws for a British dependency, without having either been tried or acquitted

WEST POINT.

Examination of the "Plebes" Concluded—Class Examinations to Begin To-Day—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Monday, June 2, 1873.

At the Point the fashionable "season"—that millennium of hotel proprietors at most of the Summer resorts—may be said to have fairly begun, and before many days there will be the rapid succession of pleasurable excitement and recherché alfresco fêtes which form one of the features of delightful Summer life at West Point. There have been many arrivals to-day, and the hotel piazzas and the walks and drives which make West Point unequaled in its beauty, will soon be enlivened by a brilliant company of pleasure-seekers. Cozzens' Hotel, which only opened on Saturday, refitted and improved, has already had about forty arrivals, and as rooms are engaged for as many more, it is evidence that this popular house will soon be filled. The West Point House entertains about one hundred guests, and every boat and train bring visitors to one or other of these houses. Many have come to spend the Summer at the Point, but many others, friends and relatives of the military cadets, will probably leave at the conclusion of the annual examination, which is the all-absorbing topic of interest among the cadets.

Among the prominent gentlemen who have arrived thus far are the Board of Visitors to the Academy, whose names were published in Friday's TIMES, and all but one of whom—Hon. John Coburn—are now here. The Secretary of War, Hon. William W. Belknap, came up by the morning boat from New-York to-day, and, as the steamer approached the pier, promptly at noon, the heavy siege-guns in the battery near the Dade Monument, manned by the cadets of the second class, greeted him with a deafening salute of fifteen guns. The Secretary, in whose party were his private secretary, Mr. Barnard, Mr. S. R. Bellman, of Iowa, Gen. E. W. Price, and two ladies, Miss Wadsworth and Miss Worthington, was received at the landing by Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, the Superintendent of the Academy, and Col. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant of the military staff, who escorted him to his hotel. In honor of the Secretary and the Board of Visitors a review of the cadets will take place to-morrow afternoon. President Grant will arrive by the 12th at furthest, so as to be here in time for the meeting of the Alumni, and Gen. Sherman, if not here sooner, will probably accompany him. In anticipation of the examination, a number of military men are here as visitors to their Alma Mater. Among to-day's arrivals are Gen. Robert E. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Col. Sprague.

The examination of the "plebes," as the candidates for admission to the Academy are called by the cadets, which began last Thursday, was concluded late this afternoon—too late, however, to ascertain the result as to who passed and who were "found," as the cadets express it, meaning rejected. There were 159 applicants on the list, but only 142 presented themselves to undergo the terrible ordeal. They were divided into eight sections of about sixteen each, and were marched into the library section by section, to be questioned and cross-questioned by the professors and the visiting board. On Friday the examinations in history, geography, grammar, &c., were finished, and on Saturday and to-day the time between 9 in the morning and 5 in the evening, with two hours' recess, was devoted to mathematics, upon which great importance is given in the curriculum of the Academy. The sections of "plebes" were under the charge of cadet officers, Lieut. Eaton, Sergt. Symons, and Corps. Griffin, Wheeler, and Leach, and the young martinets seemed to take a mischievous satisfaction in ordering the new-comers to "dress up there," or to "keep your head up No. 5," in a particularly gruff tone of voice. Some of the candidates looked quite frightened and nervous, and they certainly did march almost as awkwardly as a Bowery target company. Of course there were the usual number of jests at the expense of the juvenile aspirants, for military glory, for it seems to be "the thing" at West Point to poke a little innocent fun at the poor "plebes," but it is but justice to say that they meet with nothing but gentlemanly treatment from the cadets, and the rules against "hazing" having been made so stringent, it is not likely that the candidates who are admitted will meet with any rough usage from their fellow-students.

The applicants this year are an unusually intelligent and hardy-looking set of lads, and while the result of the examinations will not be officially promulgated until to-morrow—many a young brain being harassed by suspense meanwhile—it is known that the result has been very favorable. The following is a complete list of all those who have been examined:

John P. Alexander, Tenn.; Walter S. Aulls, Ala.; Ammon A. Augur, Mich.; Urban B. Balcombe, Nebr.; John T. Barnett, Ind.; Albert B Barney, Wis.; Thomas R. Barry, N. Y.; George W. Baxter, Tenn.; John Baxter, Ill.; Augustus Beardsley, Jr., Conn.; John J. Beerstecher, Ill.; J. Hartman Bell, Penn.; Wm. C. Brown, Minn.; Ben Israel Butler, Mass.; George O. Butler, Tenn.; Samuel B. Chilton, W. Va.; Edward Chynoweth, Wis.; Henry F. Clark, Mass.; Wallis O. Clark, Mass.; Kyran C. Cleary, N. Y.; Platt L. Coles, Mo.; William W. Conley, Ind.; Walter B. Craig, Penn.; Samuel Crooker, Mich.; Edward Dalsam, Md.; Melville W. Day, Ohio; Waldeck De Bevoise, Iowa; Benjamin W. Dodson Ill.; Horace A. Doolittle, Mich.; Samuel Donelass, Penn.; J. Frank Eberle, Ark.; Millard F. Eggleston, Ind.; Calvin Esterly, Kans.; Wm. Ewing, Ohio; Thomas Fenwick Pepper, Ga.; Orlando K. Foote, N. Y.; Fred. W. Foster, N. Y.; Daniel A. Frederick, Ga.; Halverson P. French, At Large; J. H. Frink, Penn.; Wm. W. Galbraith, Penn.; Charles B. Gatchell, Mo.; Thomas Gibson, Mo.; John N. Glass, Tenn.; Edwin F. Glenn, N. C.; Lawrence P. Goldstone, Cal.; Wm. B. Gordon, Penn.; Chas. F. Graves, Ky.; Robert W. Greene, La.; John H. Gregg, Ohio; John N. Haden, Tenn.; John N. Halbert, Jr., Texas; Harry T. Hammond, Idaho; Wilbur J. Hartzell, Ohio; John F. C. Hegewald, Ind.; Wm. H. Hewitt, N. Y.; Richard A. Hingston, N. Y.; Wm. Hoisbird, at Large; Frank M. Hubbard, Me.; Chas. Hull, Miss.; George K. Hunter, At Large; Chas. W. Israel, Ill.; Edward S. Kelsey, Ohio; Henry Kirby, Ky.; Howard B. Kober, N. J.; Edward M. Lemly, At Large; Arnold H. Loveland, At Large; James A. Maney, Tenn.; James D. Maun, La.; Medad C. Martin, Wis.; Robert F. Massey, Ohio; George S. McAfee, Ky.; Aristede McCrimmon, Ark.; James H. McCoy, Ill.; George A. McDill, Wis.; David N. McDonald, Tenn.; John McMartin, N. Y.; Wm. L. McNeill, Tenn.; Stephen C. Mills, Ill.; Henry S. Mileham, Ohio; Geo. W. Mullins, Miss.; Wm. C. Muhlenberg, Jr., Ohio; Geo. Arthur Nichols, N. Y.; Wm. O. Reed, P. Murphy, Ill.; Cunliffe H. Murray, N. Y.; Adelbert M. Nason, N. C.; William H. Nash, N. Y.; Wilbur A. Noyes, Iowa; Andrew Otterson, N. Y.; Peddicord, Jr., Theophilus Parker, N. C.; Thomas H. Parson, Ala.; Francis J. Patten, Me.; Fitzhugh Patterson, Minn.; Theodore U. Perry, Ill.; John R. Philbrick, Me.; Edward R. Phillips, Ark.; Edward H. Plummer, Me.; Wilbur F. Porter, Ala.; Samuel Powell, Mo.; David Price, Jr., Iowa; Louis C. Prevost, Fla.; Franz S. Quackenbos, N. Y.; David Ragland, Ala.; Quitman Reed, Ala.; George K. Roberts, Jr., Tenn.; Thomas Redman, at large; Stanley T. Rogers, Ga.; Robt. E. Safford, O.; Miguel Salazar, N. M.; Randolph M. Sanford, Ala.; Walter A. Sandford, N. Y.; Charles F. Scoville, Ohio; Thomas A. L. Simms, S. C.; John W. S. Souder, Penn.; Howard A. Springett, Ohio; Frank L. Stevenson, Mass.; Benjamin Stern, Ala.; John B. Baldwin, Mo.; Monroe V. Thorington, Iowa; Albert Tracy, Jr., Kansas; Wesley C. Tuttle, Ark.; Willard D. Vendiver, Mo.; James B. Walker, Fla.; Samuel P. Wayman, Ky.; William D. Whitted, Penn.; John F. Wentworth, Cal.; Wilmer K. Wilder, Mass.; E. Farnsworth Wilbor, at large; John W. Williams, Va.; William H. Williams, W. T.; Richard M. Wilson, Mich.; Marshall Winn, Ill.; William T. Wood, Ill.; Charles G. Woodward, Md.

Besides these—142 in all—there were some applicants who did not report themselves. Their names are John Bigelow, Jr., of New-York; George M. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Butler, of Georgia; William Davidson, of Pennsylvania; Silas B. Dinsman, of Kentucky; Paul T. Goodloe, Alabama; John O. Gray, Tennessee; James B. Jackson, at large; Presly T. Jenkins, at large; Benj. W. Pope, Illinois; Stephen M. Radford, at large; Hugh B. Short, Texas; Chas. G. Starr, Illinois; Jno. W. Sweatt, New-York; Herbert P. Thayer, at large; Chas. W. Thompson, Virginia; Phares T. Tuttop, Kentucky. Of these Bigelow, who is on his way from Europe, may yet arrive in time to be examined.

One of the lads who has been before the board as a candidate for admission, and who will probably be successful, has an interesting history. Some time ago Hon. Mr. Rice, member of Congress from the Chicago District of Illinois, announced that the appointment to West Point within his gift should be presented to the boy who should pass the best examination, and among other competitors appeared a Chicago back-driver, a lad of twenty-one. He had had no schooling, and his only connection with an institution of learning of any kind had been in the humble capacity of sweeper and cleaner at a night-school for a few months. To the general surprise, he passed the examination, while boys who had had careful training failed; and to this boy, who had educated himself, was awarded the prize. His name is Benjamin F. Murphy.

Henry O. Flipper, appointed from Georgia, and John W. Williams, from Virginia, are the two colored "plebes." They are both very dark, but are intelligent-looking heroes. It will be known to-morrow whether or not they have passed.

To-morrow will begin the ordeal for which the cadets have been preparing for so long, and for which they have been industriously "cramming" to refresh their memories—the class examination. For weeks they have been reviewing their lessons of the year in the seclusion of their rooms or the Study Hall, and young ladies who come here to see the cadets—and it cannot be denied that some of them do—will catch but brief glimpses of their gray uniforms until the examinations are over. The first, or graduating class, will first be "put through," the Academic Board sitting for the purpose every day from 9 to 5, with two hour intermissions, beginning to-morrow. The order of studies in the examination will be as follows: 1st, Engineering; 2d, Mineralogy and Geology; 3d, Ordnance and Gunnery; 4th, Ethics and Law; 5th, Cavalry Tactics. In the examination of the second, third and fourth classes, the Academic Board will be divided into committees, one of which will sit in the library and examine, 1st, the second class in philosophy; 2d, the fourth class in French; 3d, the third class in Spanish; 4th, the third class in French; 5th, the second class in tactics. The other committee will sit in the academic building and examine, 1st, the third class in mathematics; 2d, the second class in chemistry; 3d, the fourth class in mathematics, and 4th, the second and third classes in drawing.

The following exercises will take place before the Board of Visitors during the examination, the day for each to be hereafter designated: Infantry—School of the battalion, and skirmishing. Artillery—Light battery drill, siege battery drill, sea-coast battery drill, and mortar battery drill. Cavalry—School of the trooper and school of the squadron. Practical Military Engineering—Pontoon drill and military signaling and telegraphing. Ordnance—Practical duties of the laboratory. Small arms—Use of the sword and bayonet.

The roll of the graduating class, which consists of forty-three members, is as follows, arranged alphabetically, not according to standing in class:

W. N. Bailey, Beacon. Birney, P. C. Bishop, H. S. Bishop, Black, Bloom, Brant, E. T. Brown, Carter, Casey, D. H. Clark, Coffin, Corbin, Cornman, Cowles, A. S. Cummins, Dorst, Dyer, Eaton, E. B. Fuller, Gaskill, Garrard, Gillmore, Harrison, Hermes, F. H. Hewes, J. L. Hoyle, Hunter, Knox, Lake, Point, London, Lusdeen, Myer, O'Connor, Paddock, H. T. Reed, B. Reynolds, Rossell, F. A. Smith, Taber, Totten, A. C. Tyler.

The present Second Class, which will be the first class after examination, comprises forty-four members, as follows:

Anderson, H. M., Andrews, Cabaniss, Cecil, Craig, W. S. Davies, Deems, Ekkerson, Edgerton, J. H. French, Geary, Glover, Hardin, Hare, Hewitt, Honeycutt, Lloyd, McComb, Mans, Mellen, Mitchell, Murray, Nicholson, Orville, Oyster, A. Reynolds, Rice, Robertson, Rowell, Sibly, Symons, Thayer, Turner, C. R. Tyler, Walker, Watkins, E. K. Webster, W. H. Wheeler, C. A. Williams, J. L. Wilson, Wieser, Wittich, Wood.

The present Third Class has fifty-six members, as follows:

D. P. Andrus, Backus, Baird, Baldwin, Balmoce, H. I. Barnes, W. R. Barnes, Bliss, Bolton, Bridgman, Bush, Cherry, C. H. Clark, Crittenden, J. E. Cummings, T. P. Davis, Dykman, Ellenbeed, Evans, Fletcher, Gingras, Francis A. M. Fuller, Geo. Griffin, Griffith, J. C. Hall, Howe, E. D. Hoyle, Huntington, Jefferson, Jones, King, Kingman, Leach, Mann, Mason, McAuliffe, McCaleb, Meltner, J. H. Reid, Rodgers, G. L. Scott, H. Scott, Shamp, Simpson, G. E. Smith, J. W. Smith, Sturgis, Timrie, Toney, Wagner, Wainwright, Weaver, E. Wheeler, C. W. Williams, Young.

What is now the Fourth Class has seventy-four members, and their names are:

Adams, Adickes, G. Andrews, Bacon, H. L. Bailey, Baker, Bell, Bonesteel, Bonn, Bowen, O. J. Brown, Bruff, Buttler, Carpenter, Chahoon, Crane, Crozier, Dodd, Douglas, Dowd, Dravo, Dundas, Edgar, Ellis, Everett, Farrow, C. W. Foster, H. S. Foster, Fremont, C. E. French, Garlington, Gerard, Gayle, Gresham, Guiltoyle, C. S. Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Hardie, Harris, W. T. Howard, Howland, Hutton, Long, Levering, Ludlow, Martin, McCaffrey, McCormick, Mcdonville, Mills, Palmer, Parker, Pitcher, Preston, Rains, Rowan, Russell, Satterlee, Saunders, Sharpe, Shiland, Sickel, Slocum, F. E. Smith, M. S. Smith, Swift, Tenney, Ward, G. O. Webster, Wilhelmi, R. Williams, French, Wilson, Winthrop.

The examination is expected to be over by the 20th of the month, but before that time the graduated members of the first class will be homeward bound upon their long-awaited furlough of three months before going into active duty. The second class will be allowed leave of absence until Aug. 20, and the third and fourth classes will go into camp.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of May, $3,525,382—Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent.	$1,332,728,650 00
Bonds at five per cent.	64,642,500 00
Principal	$1,747,975,950 00
Interest	35,154,198 02
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent.	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent.	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	181,780 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$2,156,270 26
Interest	319,421 19
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,082,022 50
Certificates of deposits	26,125,000 00
Fractional currency	45,276,642 21
Coin certificates	30,443,600 00
Principal	$460,923,884 71
Unclaimed interest	14,504 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,225,072,084 97
Interest	35,669,904 05
Total	$2,260,742,989 02
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$75,588,216 16
Currency	6,065,799 40
Special deposit held for redemption of certificate of deposit, as provided by law	29,125,000 00
Total	$110,779,115 56
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1873	$2,149,963,873 46
May 1, 1873	2,153,489,155 96
Decrease of debt during the past month	3,525,282 50
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873	7,416,827 07
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,062 550 48
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,872 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,610,587 80
Interest paid by United States	18,809,220 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,186,779 18
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,622,557 72

Clever Capture by a Railroad Conductor.

When the Pennsylvania Union freight train arrived at East Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, the conductor noticed that a car laden with foreign fruits had been tampered with, the seal having been broken and the door opened. Hearing some one talking inside, he quietly locked the door, and started the train for New-Brunswick. Having arrived at that place officers were procured and the car opened, when four men were found inside. They gave their names as Michael Clark, Thomas Graham, Frank Church, and James Farley. They were committed on a charge of entering the car with intent to steal.

A New Grand Court of the Mystic Star.

Representatives from the several local courts of the Order of the Mystic Star convened at No. 34 West Ninth-street, last evening, and formed a grand court of the order. Bro. H. C. Parke was appointed presiding officer. The meeting was convened for the purpose of forming grand courts of the order for the benefit of the wives, daughters, and sisters of F. A. M., each member of the order being entitled to participate in the benefits of the mutual insurance fund. A constitution was submitted and adopted by the convention. The following officers were then elected:

A. J. H. Duganne, M. E. G. Patron; Mrs. G. W. Dilks, M. E. G. Matron; W. T. Woodruff, D. G. Patron; Mrs. J. S. Colby, Monitress; Mrs. S. A. Campbell, Conductress; Mrs. Huldberg, Treasurer; H. C. Parke, Recorder; Rev. A. K. Sanford, Chaplain; Mrs. J. M. Hopper, Herald; H. Pfarrer, Marshal; Mrs. O. E. Post, Warden; Jos. E. Fuller, Lecturer.

Pacific Mail Stock.

The Pacific Mail directors held a protracted meeting at the offices of the company, yesterday. The proceedings were kept strictly secret, although it was given out that the statement of the affairs of the company would be furnished for publication in a few days. The price of the stock fell to 39, the lowest point which it has reached during the recent fall.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Saturday last:

Water rent and penalties	$27,779 32
Sewer permits	230 00
Vault permits	121 00
Total	$28,131 37

A BOLD SERIES OF FORGERIES.

Dudley, the Noted Express Swindler, Captured at Last—His Accomplice in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—A mail robbery of extensive proportions and of ingenious contrivance has been successfully ferreted out by detectives employed by the Post-office Department, and the important arrests which have been made will tend to break up one of the most dangerous schemes of postal theft ever attempted. The operations have covered a period of two years, and during this time it is estimated that over $50,000 were obtained by the nefarious practices of the accused. The prime malefactor in this chain of crime is R. L. Dudley, who is supposed to have come from Pittsburg, as it was in that city that his business was originally discovered. His method was to establish himself in some place, begin to operate as a broker or real estate agent, receive packages by express from parties from abroad which had the appearance of being money parcels, form acquaintances, and by urbanity and assumption of experienced business qualifications, make many friends. He would frequently visit the express office in the town in which he was situated, and during his intercourse with employes of the company, he would make himself known to them as a business man, so that when he presented a draft it was indorsed by the express company, and the money collected thereon returned to him. The authorities in Washington made every effort to ascertain the whereabouts of the persons who had so frequently stolen drafts and forged indorsements from the mails, and Special Officer Elwell, of Chicago, devoted a year to the matter without any hope of success. Although the search which had been made by the detectives established the fact of the particular train on which the robberies were generally discovered, it was a matter of mystery as to who the guilty person was. The first trace of the crime which was definitely ascertained was the discovery of a draft in Pittsburg. The draft was dated May 27, 1872; it was drawn by the Batavian Bank of La Crosse, Wis., in favor of G. C. Washburne, for $1,500, and was payable at the Bank of North America, in New-York. It was indorsed by Gov. Washburne, payable to Dr. N. L. Richardson, Boston, and mailed by him at La Crosse, Wis., on May 27. Within two days from that time the draft was presented at the office of Adams Express Company, in Pittsburg, by whom it was promptly paid. Dudley, upon receiving the cash, as promptly disappeared. Other drafts of the same character, and manipulated in a similar manner, followed, and rapidly established the man Dudley as a swindler of the worst type, whom it became impossible to find, for he was as unstable as the "fleas in the lava-beds." On April 25, 1872, two drafts, one for $1,500 and the other for $580 80, were presented to and paid by the American Express Company, in Albany. They were indorsed "C. H. Rugby," but as a matter of course, "Rugby" was *non est* when a search was made for him. On July 8, 1872, the officers of the same company in Buffalo paid a draft for $947 25, indorsed by C. H. Borars. On Sept. 19, drafts indorsed by R. D. Randall for $600, $1,000, and $138, were paid by the United States Trust Company at Newark, N. J., and on the 1st of November last $770 were obtained from the American Express Company, in Rochester, upon a check indorsed by R. W. Davis.

From the latter point the gentleman, with innumerable aliases, was traced to this City, where, flattered by his brilliant prospects and his uniform success, but nevertheless proceeding with the caution which is necessarily acquired by one who has a long intimacy with his skilled profession, he began to establish himself. He made his debut here in his usual business, and attempted to swindle on his customary plan. On the 9th of last January two drafts were presented at the office of Adams Express Company, on Chestnut-street—one being drawn for $927 86 and the other for $229 85, both by the First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, on Jan. 6, on the order of Tenney, Aldrich & Co., on the Fourth National Bank of New-York. The indorsement of Tenney, Aldrich & Co. was forged upon the backs of each, making the drafts payable to T. H. Cone, No. 323 Chestnut-street. Cone (which was the name Dudley assumed while here) also presented another draft by the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, to the order of Fuller, Childs & Fuller, for $929 86 on the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, upon which Cone had an indorsement making it payable to himself, the original indorsement being to the order of B. A. Mudge & Co. These drafts were all cashed to the expert swindler, and he disappeared at once. But it was not long before a sufficient quantity of suspicious circumstances were linked together to give a detective in the employ of Pinkerton's agency a clue to the identity of the deep-dyed criminal for whom he sought. It was ascertained by the officers of Adams Express Company, in this city, that the indorsements which Cone had given were undoubtedly forged, and from the fact that a similar case had occurred about the same time in Troy, the fact that the same culprit was the swindler in both was assumed. In Troy the American Express Company was fleeced out of about $17,000. In this indiscreet manner the adept forger and thief obtained at least the sum of $50,000 from various express companies, first having his accomplice to purloin the drafts from the mails, and then forging the indorsements in order to obtain the funds.

The detective, upon a careful investigation, ascertained that "Cone" had rented an office in the building occupied by Mr. E. M. Grattan at No. 323 Chestnut-street, where he issued his business cards as a "real estate broker." He always appeared to be busy, and on one occasion, as he intended to leave the city, he directed one of Mr. Grattan's clerks to open a package which he expected to receive. The parcel came, but, when opened, it contained, instead of checks, as was expected, a roll of railroad time-tables. This looked suspicious, but the wily forger succeeded in smoothing the matter over. However, becoming timid, lest he should be discovered, he silently left one day and nobody knew whither he had gone. He left nothing behind except a few pens, some ink, and a piece of blotting-paper in an old desk. This piece of paper gave the all-important clue to the whole proceedure. On it the villain had pressed his letters, and among other impressions was found that of "W. R. Wales, Winnebago, Ohio." The aforesaid officer immediately started for Winnebago, which is a small town seventeen miles from Toledo. On arriving at that place, he was informed that the young man Wales had rather "fast" proclivities, and was addicted to gambling; that he had recently purchased a stone quarry, and was shipping large quantities of the article to Fort Wayne. Wales was absent at this time. In about three weeks after the officer's arrival, Wales returned home and he was closely watched by the lynx-eyed protector of the law. The detective found out that Wales contemplated a trip to Troy, N. Y., and for this place the latter started a few days afterward, followed by Pinkerton's agent. He went first to Albany, then to North Adams, Mass., at which place he was joined by a woman, then to Boston, and while at the latter place it was determined by the officers (another detective had joined the first in the search at Albany,) that they were on the right track. They managed to secure the room next to Wales in the Revere House, where he had registered as "Harry Norman and wife, Toledo," and one night they heard him relate to the woman the manner in which he had taken the letters from the mails, and various other circumstances connected with his criminal transactions. In a few days Wales started to return to Albany, and while on the train one night, the detectives informed him that his presence was required in Philadelphia. At first the prisoner manifested much indignation, but his courageous spirit soon calmed, and he began to make known some of his operations. He was formerly a postal clerk on the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad, and as he was acquainted with the route agents he always had access to the postal cars, and frequently assisted in "making up" the mails. While in the business, Dudley made such overtures to Wales that the latter was induced to accept the tempting offer. They first became acquainted in St. Louis, and, according to Dudley's proposal, Wales was to steal drafts for him, and he (Dudley) was to do the forging.

A good description was obtained of Dudley, and the search for him immediately began. The two partners in crime had stolen their last money in Troy, and on the 28th of February they separated at the Metropolitan Hotel in New-York. After a long hunt, in which they went to Michigan and Canada, the detectives obtained their first clue to the whereabouts of the desired party by finding out that he was keeping house in Boston. After a long and diligent search the accomplished thief was caught in Boston on Saturday last. The necessary processes were issued by the United States Commissioner at Pittsburg. As it is a United States case, it is not known where it will be tried, and that point will be decided by the authorities in Washington. Wales' property, including the stone quarry, horses, wagons, and diamonds, and $3,000 in bank in Toledo, has been attached by the officials. Dudley had a house, nicely furnished, in Boston, and $5,000 in bonds and notes, which have also been seized.

Thus ends, for the time being, one of the most complicated and daring series of criminal exploits that was ever attempted in this country, and the guilty parties should be dealt with in such a vigorous manner as to set an excellent example to the numerous young men who would not hesitate to carry on a business of this kind if they were certain of not being detected.

GENERAL NOTES.

One woman has set out 13,000 forest trees in Greeley, Colorado.

Texans are talking of a $1,000 testimonial to Gen. Mackenzie.

Ex-Gov. Jewell has postponed his departure for Europe until about the 1st of July.

Persuaded that all flesh is grass, a Wisconsin horse bit off a little girl's ear a few days ago.

The Syracuse *Journal*, always neatly printed, has taken on a new dress, and is neater than ever.

The Detroit *Tribune* has resumed publication in its old quarters, which have been very quickly rebuilt.

Montreal is organizing a Flower Mission, to supply flowers to the sick in hospitals, jails, and almshouses.

There were 396 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 292 in the corresponding week last year.

We regret to learn from one of the local papers that Sunday drunks are getting in fashion in New-Haven, Conn.

Judge Thomas H. Stribling, an old and honored citizen of San Antonio, Texas, died suddenly on the 25th ult.

Hereafter the legislators of Iowa will have no perkinites or other perquisites. Five dollars a day most satisfy them.

Philadelphia's boasting has taken a peculiar form of expression. Her papers are talking about "her vast miles of streets."

The Government has twelve members of the Signal Corps at five stations on the line of the railroad up Mount Washington.

Southern papers should not put the Concord, to which Ralph Waldo Emerson has just returned, in New-Hampshire, but many of them do.

Jealous New-Haven is claiming that Boston's latest fire will probably be felt no more in that city than the recent banking failure was in New-Haven.

The Galveston *Standard* says it is not true that Democratic Congressman D. C. Giddings, of Texas, has turned over his part of the salary grab to an orphan asylum.

A Baptist minister solemnized a Chinese wedding in a Presbyterian church, in San Diego, Cal., recently, and not long after the bride was arrested for grand larceny.

The Harvard College class races take place on Charles River to-day. Three six-oared shells will enter, pulled by the Freshmen, Sophomore, and Junior crews.

The Richmond *Whig* complains that the negro at the South "carries his political principles and prejudices into everything." How is it with the white Southerner?

A Minnesota man who was fined $10 for cutting off a quarter of an inch of another man's pig's tail, is demanding to know what value the other man puts on the whole pig.

A subscription paper for repairs to a church in Lawrence, Mass., contained one entry, "A Poor Man, $2," and directly beneath this another reading, "A Poorer One, $1."

A young man in Canada refused at the last moment to marry the girl of his choice unless her father would bind himself to support her as long as the bridegroom's mother lived.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* set a bad example. Already we have the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* and the New-Berne (N. C.) *Republic-Courier*. How are these for hyphenated concerns.

The mail carrier was thrown from his horse in an Indiana village, last week, and cut a bad gash in his head, and the postmaster made him pay five cents for a little strip of cotton to bind up the wound with.

It was found impossible to open a locked door in the jail at Springfield, Mass., the other day, even with the assistance of a locksmith, and an old burglar, who was in custody, was appealed to to try his hand at it. He opened the door in a very few minutes.

A foolish young man in Savannah, Ga., fired his revolver into the bung-hole of an empty kerosene barrel. The barrel burst, breaking his nose, gashing his forehead, and knocking him more senseless than he was at first.

A Savannah Bourbon organ condemns, as flabby specimens of journalism, some Florida papers that, heretofore, soundly and consistently Democratic, have dropped politics and gone to advocating the "material interests of the State."

Mr. Joe Jefferson intends taking a little breathing spell in Minnesota, designing to spend a week or two in and about Minneapolis, and devote most of his time to fishing in Lake Minnetonka. He will also take a short trip to the St. Croix River.

A bereaved St. Louisan, who was called to Chicago and sent to an undertaker's to obtain a coffin for a dead body that he believed to be his son, was astonished, on entering a drinking-saloon for refreshment, to find there that son well and very thirsty.

Hartford people have so often and successfully bribed the horse-car drivers by giving them five cents for a ride instead of putting seven cents in the box, that a bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature especially to prevent this petty swindle.

Gen. Mackenzie's Raid—An Official Dispatch.

The following brief official dispatch is published in Texas papers:

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST OF FORT CLARK, TEXAS, May 20, 1873.

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

SIR: A dispatch received at this Post last evening brings information of a brilliant success in an attack made upon two villages of Kickapoo and Lipan Indians, by Gen. Mackenzie and the Fourth Cavalry under his command. Gen. Mackenzie, with Companies A, B, C, E, I, and M, Fourth Cavalry, and twenty-five Seminole scouts, struck a camp of the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians about eighty miles from this Post, early on the 18th inst., having marched all the night previous, killed nineteen Indians, wounded two and captured one buck, a former chief of Lipans, took forty-one women and children prisoners, and have already sent in over fifty captured ponies, besides destroying two villages with all their accumulated property. All this was accomplished between noon on the 17th, and daylight on the 19th, and with a loss to Gen. Mackenzie's command of but three men wounded, one it is supposed mortally. The march (over a hundred miles), the fight, destruction of the villages, and the return to camp with all the captured stock and prisoners, was accomplished in a little over forty hours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

THE TURF.

Closing of the Entries for the Fleetwood Park Spring Meeting.

Last night a large crowd assembled at Chamberlin's pool-rooms to hear the entries for the Spring meeting of the Fleetwood Association. The entries are numerically stronger than ever before, presenting a most brilliant meeting. The entries are given below:

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

No. 1.—Purse $300, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $150 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

M. Roden, b. g. Pemobscot.
C. Carroll enters blk. s. Winthrop Merrill, Jr.
D. W. Bay enters br. m. Stella.
J. Dorsey, jr., enters br. g. Ben Smith.
J. F. Ackerman enters br. s. Emperion.
W. C. Trimble enters br. m. Sunbyr.
D. Mace enters b. g. Tip Allen.
B. Mace enters a. m. Washburn Maid.
Geo. Hamer enters blk. g. Vulcan.
A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Volunteer Belle.
A. Patterson enters b. g. Frank Cleox.
D. Pfifer enters br. m. Lady Pfifer.
Thomas Lee enters g. g. H. C. Woolley (formerly Spangler.)

J. McKee enters s. g. Silver Tail.
B. McDonald enters b. g. Richards.

No. 2.—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never been beaten 2:23; $1,100 to first, $550 to second, and $350 to third.

F. Manee enters b. g. Sensation.
B. Mace enters b. g. Tip Allen.
D. Mace enters b. g. Frank Cleox.
O. Bort enters br. g. Brown Prince.
G. N. Ferguson enters w. g. Crown Prince.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

No. 3.—Purse, $1,000; for horses that have never beaten 2:38; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

Geo. Beavin enters br. h. Asa.
M. Carroll enters ch. m. Highland Maid.
Thos. O'Conner enters blk. g. Black Dyke, formerly Judge Shandley.
D. Mace enters b. g. Tip Allen.
B. Mace enters a. m. Washburn Maid.
W. W. Kinney enters blk. m. Lady Knox.
C. H. Van Ness enters b. m. Lee Vicker.
J. C. Suydam enters br. m. Constance.
C. Bort enters br. g. Brown Prince.
G. N. Ferguson enters b. m. Lady Banker.
A. McDonald enters s. g. Uncle Nat.
M. Boden enters b. h. Winslow.

No. 4.—Purse $4,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $650 to first, $350 to second, and $200 to third.

M. Roden enters b. g. Castle Boy.
P. Manee enters b. m. Mary A. Whitney.
D. Mace enters b. m. Lady Ross.
G. Raner enters b. g. George.
G. W. Ferguson enters ch. g. Jas. K. Polk.
D. Pfifer enters ch. m. Grace Bertram.
Geo. Wright enters s. g. Constitution.
John Lovett enters br. h. Young Brune.
C. Rosboro enters b. g. Hol. Terrell, formerly S. V. Swits.

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 23.

No. 5.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

M. Carroll enters ch. m. Highland Maid.
Jas. Dorsey enters br. m. Alida Picton.
John C. Suydam enters br. m. Constance.
A. Goldsmith enters b. s. Abdallah.
A. Patterson enters br. m. Fanny Kitty.
F. Hayden enters b. m. Lady Annie.
D. Pfifer enters br. g. Barney Kelly.
M. Roden enters b. h. Winslow.

No. 6.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:25; $650 to first, $400 to second, and $250 to third.

Mrs. Irving enters blk. s. Chas. E. Leew.
B. Mace enters b. m. Clara G.
O. Bort enters b. g. Confidence.
G. N. Ferguson enters w. g. Crown Prince.
J. L. Doty enters a. m. Nonesuch.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

No. 7.—Purse $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:42; $350 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third.

M. Roden entered b. g. Pemobscot.
Geo. Beavens entered br. h. Asa.
M. Carroll enters blk. g. Winthrop Merrill, Jr.
R. J. Anderson enters blk. g. Highfield.
Jas. Dourzey enters gr. g. Gen. Smith.
F. P. Ackerman enters br. s. Emperion.
D. Mace enters b. g. Tip Allen.
B. Mace enters a. m. Washburn Maid.
A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Volunteer Belle.
A. Patterson enters b. g. Frank Cleox.
O. Bort enters br. g. Brown Prince.
A. McDonald enters g. g. Richards.
D. Pfifer enters br. m. Lady Pfifer.
Thos. Lee enters r. g. H. C. Woolley.
John Spinn enters br. m. Molly Barker.

No. 8.—Purse $3,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:21; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.

P. Manee enters b. s. W. H. Allen.
A. Goldsmith enters b. m. Huntress.
John Lovett enters b. m. Gazelle.
D. Mace enters ch. g. Judge Fullerton.

NOTES.

Mr. M. H. Sanford, the well-known turfman, of this City, will have his second annual sale of yearlings, at Lexington, Ky., on June 26, when seventeen head will be disposed of. There are eight colts and four fillies, by Bayswood, out of such mares as Miss Music, by Wade; Lex, by imp. Scythian; Goneril, by Revenue; Lark, by Lexington; Katinka, by imp. Australian; Lute, by Lexington; Goldstone, by Lodestone; Regan, by Lexington; Barring, by Ringgold

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, June 2 Master, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Stephen B. Ollis, Esq., referee, sold the extra wide three-story brown-stone one-front house and lot No. 19 East Thirty-third-street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, lot 20 by 98.6, for $27,000, the purchaser being John A. Weeks. The property sold cheap. The same firm also offered for sale a brown-stone-front house and lot on Prospect-place, south of Forty-third-street, which was knocked down at $10,000, but not sold; also two new three-story front houses and lots on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, which were withdrawn at $8,000 each, as the bids were not satisfactory. Mr. Master also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, the property known as No. 1 Bank-street, Newark, N. J., to Mr. Ludlow & Co., for $30,000. The Bridge road, lately advertised to be sold this week, has been withdrawn from sale, and will be sold to-morrow.

By Thomas Kirkbride, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, May 31, A. D. 1873.—Sale of a highly successful [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, June 14, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 28, at 7 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

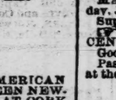
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Saloons and state-rooms on deck, a feature of this line, avoid path traught by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

NOTE—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 4 | Samaria, Saturday, June 7
Scotia, Saturday, June 14 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 14
*Algeria, Wednesday, June 18 | Bothnia, Saturday, June 21
*Russia, Wednesday, June 25 | Calabria, Saturday, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Excursion.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, as follows:

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Caledonia...Wed., June 4 | Victoria.....Sat., June 21
India.....Sat., June 7 | Assyria.....Wed., June 25
Olympia.....Wed., June 11 | Anchia.....Sat., June 28
Anchoria.....Sat., June 14 | Castalia.....Wed., July 2
Columbia.....Wed., June 18 | Europa.....Sat., July 5

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
	Gold.	Currency.
Cabin	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, good for one year		
ing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, $90, and $100, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 2 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
A. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, June 11
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 9

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt.....July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....July 9, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, gold.....$80
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERIMAC, Capt. WILLIS.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKHAM.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....June 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.

Supplementary mail on Pier 24, P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McSELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

FROM PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.

June 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. PARKER, leaving Panama on or about June 25 for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco June 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For Plans of rooms, Freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For Havana direct.
LAGOS, Capt. FRODEL, 1,000 tons, June 5, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent O. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 4
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Marthe's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner spring; Brooklyn, corner Fulton-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway, and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passengers by this line take elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH! LONG BRANCH!

Batterson & Cook's New-York and Long Branch Express, by way of Red Bank, per steamer Sea Bird, daily, without change. Furniture, baggage, &c., taken from residence in New-York and vicinity delivered to Long Branch direct.

Office, No. 366 6th-av. Orders received at Cooper's Congress Hall, Long Branch.

P. S.—Carriages, horses, &c., taken care of and delivered.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier at 5:30 P. M., and 130-st. north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 2d.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d.....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th.2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 5th...10:00 A. M.
Friday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 8th.....6:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOR RED Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 3d.....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.....12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 4th.10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d.....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 5th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.2:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.....11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 5th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.....4:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th.....5:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...8:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th...7:00 A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Alpine, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays.) The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE. Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cassens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 32d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 32d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M

EXCURSIONS.

REGATTA DAY EXCURSION.

The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a special excursion accompanying the yachts over the New-York Yacht Club course on THURSDAY, June 5, leaving the foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:15 A. M., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 10 A. M. Keating's Band will be on the steamer, and the restaurant fully provided. Tickets for the excursion, $2.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 32d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 6, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:55, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6:10 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bonnetown, Burmington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:30, 3, 5, 6, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via West Jersey Road, No. 1, 2:45 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 2:4 P. M., daily; 10:1 A. M. and 6:3 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:42 A. M., 10:15 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:2, 6:30, 10:15, 11:05, 11:57 A. M., 2:15, 4: 5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:18 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:30, 11:05 A. M.; 10:18 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:30 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:5, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M., 12 M., 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Ex.,) P. M., 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Bariey, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD,
GEO. W. PARSONS, } Executors.
f11-law6mTu ALMIRA M. REED,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his office, No. 10 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of
PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.

d10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.

d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA R. CARNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, office of the Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next. —Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1873.

JAMES WILSON,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, } Executors.

f25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. BROWER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ogden, Brower & Company, No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1873.

ISAAC C. OGDEN,
JOHN LEFOY BROWER, } Executors.
THEW H. BROWER,

ap29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.

SARAH J. DONOHOE,
Executrix.

my20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Townsend Wandell, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

CORNELIA M. GREENLY.
ap5-law6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMPTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 268 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872.

MARGARET LE COMTE,
d17-law6mTu Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFE, Executor.

d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH KORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East 41st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next. Dated, New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.

JAMES NAND T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 346 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

ANN DUNN, Executrix.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS. Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Parker's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 21 Cataract-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON OF 1873.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 15. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steam-boats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, &c., address,

City Hotel, Providence, R. I.
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class. French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address

F. STANTON, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.
GILLIS HOUSE.
JAMES E. GILLIS, Proprietor.
This first-class Summer-house opens June 1.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. E. ORVIS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
The DERBY COTTAGE facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av., 9 rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 273 5th-av., New-York.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Barclay-st., at 2½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address

J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERS

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

THE YONKERS MURDER.

Arrest of Fitzpatrick at Cold Spring—His Confession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Monday, June 2, 1873.

The mystery surrounding the wife murder at Yonkers has been entirely dispelled in consequence of Matthew Fitzpatrick, the husband, who caused the death of his wife, surrendering himself to the authorities at Cold Spring, N. Y. He appeared before Justice Coe, of this village, last evening, in company with some of his relatives, when he was at once sent to the lock-up in the Town Hall, and there I found him at 8 o'clock this morning. I entered the room at which he was confined with Coroner Bullock. Fitzpatrick's sister-and his little girl by his first wife were with him, and all three were terribly grief-stricken. The following conversation then ensued:

Coroner Bullock—Well, Matt, I am sorry to see you here in this situation.

Fitzpatrick—Oh, dear, Mr. Bullock, you are not a bit sorrier than I am.

Coroner Bullock—Matt, here is a gentleman who wants you to tell him all about the affair. Would you just as lief do it?

Fitzpatrick—Sure, Mr. Bullock, I will tell him everything. I didn't mean to kill her.

Reporter—Well, Matthew, if you will sit down here beside me and talk carefully and slowly, I will take your statement.

Fitzpatrick—Well, Sir, I'll do that, and tell you the solemn truth.

FITZPATRICK'S CONFESSION.

Two weeks ago to-morrow my wife sent me a telegram to come to Yonkers, saying she wanted to see me. I was then working for Mr. Peter B. Lawson as gardener in this village. I went down on the mi k-train at 9 P. M., and reached Yonkers at about 11 P. M. I went directly to my wife's house at the corner of Wells-street and Warburton-avenue, and knocked at the door. There was no response. Then I called out "Ellen!" That was the name of my wife. She did not answer, but a girl named Mary Ferrin, whom my wife kept in the house, answered me, and called to my wife, when the latter got up and opened the door and let me in. My wife did not appear to be angry, nor was she in liquor. When I got in the house I found Josey Jackson, a little boy, sleeping in the bed between my wife and Mary Ferrin. I crept in on the outside, and there we all slept until morning. The next day I went to Mechanicsville, and there I endeavored to get work, but did not succeed, and the next, and the next, and was unsuccessful. Last Monday night after having endeavored to obtain that work, I reached home again and found a man in the house with my wife. They had a flask of whisky and both were drunk. She asked me if I had got any work yet, when I told her I hadn't. She then said to me: "Go to h—l, you d—n Irish Dutchman." I asked her if she would give me some money and told her I would go if she would. The man, whom I did not know, was then gone. When I asked her for money she caught up a stick of wood and hit me four times, as hard as she could. I caught the blows on my arm, and you can see [rolling up his coat and shirt sleeve] how I was bruised. [His arm is black and blue from the wrist to the elbow.] I cried out to her to let me alone. She replied, "If you don't clear out of here it will be the worse for you." Then she took off all her clothes and throwing them down went to bed. I asked her if I could sleep there till morning. She said no, and called me a d—n Irish Corkonian again, and at the same time hit me in the face with her fist. At that I caught her by the neck like this. There Fitzpatrick caught the writer by the neck with both hands and gave a pretty good squeeze] and said: "I'll give you a d—n good choking, anyway!" and I did. She fell back on the bed, gave a gasp, and died. I threw an old quilt over her face and left her there. I did not mean to kill her. I then walked down the railroad sometimes on the woods and sometimes on the track, till I reached Spuyten Duyvil, where I staid in the woods till night, and then came back to the house and went in the room where my wife was lying.

Reporter—Did you tell anybody what you had done?

Fitzpatrick—No, Sir; I did not. I was nearly crazy. I hardly knew what I was doing.

Reporter—Well, then what?

Fitzpatrick—My wife's head and face were as black as your hat. I stayed in the house all that night, and the next day I was in and out. On Wednesday I went to Mount St. Vincent and asked a gardener there for a job, but didn't get it. Again I came back to the house and stayed all night, and again went into the room and looked at my wife's body. On Thursday I stayed around the house, going out once in a while. Once, I believe, I took a drink with the Deputy Sheriff. I think we drank whisky. When Thursday night came, I again stayed in the house all night, and on Friday was around Yonkers all day till afternoon, when I left on a train for Cold Spring, reaching here at 5:48 P. M., and went to my sister's. On Saturday and Sunday I stayed in the woods all day till I gave myself up.

Reporter—During all this time did you tell no one of what you had been doing?

Fitzpatrick—No, sir, I did not. My wife kept a sandy and cigar store in Cold Spring, and then she moved to Yonkers. She has abused me and hit me time and time again. She got all my money from the savings bank, and she robbed me once in Cold Spring and left me. I gave her $100 once to buy stock with. She took it away and deposited it in a bank to her own credit. I had two children by my first wife, and she abused them shamefully. I could hardly get her to give them anything to eat. One died of hasty consumption, and the way she abused that child hurried her to her death. As true as God, I had no notion of killing her; I did mean to choke her some.

Reporter—Fitzpatrick, the papers say cuts were found on her head and neck, and the floor was covered with blood. How do you account for that?

Fitzpatrick—Shure, Sir, I don't know. I certainly did not hit her with anything. I did not do anything but choke her.

Reporter—The people here give you an excellent character, Fitzpatrick.

Fitzpatrick—Sir, I worked for Mr. P. K. Paulding in Cold Spring for seven years. I have always tried to do as near right as I could. My wife kept a house of ill fame in Yonkers.

As we left the scene the sobs of Fitzpatrick's sister could be heard some distance. When he made his appearance at his sister's last Friday night he seemed greatly agitated, and when he left he carried provision in his pocket. His sister states that he seemed to act as though he was about to commit suicide, as he had a revolver with him. All day Sunday officers from Yonkers, accompanied by Officer Morrison, of Cold Spring, were scouring the woods about Cold Spring in search of him. Everybody here speaks well of Fitzpatrick. They say he was always a quiet, industrious, hard-working man, and that as soon as he married his now dead wife he commenced to go down hill, not in the way of drink, but that of pecuniary ruin and disgrace brought on by her conduct. Mrs. Paulding, sister of Fitzpatrick's employer, speaks of him in the highest tones as a man, and all Cold Spring is grieved over his present lamentable situation. For nearly a week he has been a fugitive from justice, roaming about the woods and in by-places, almost starved, till at last he could bear the voice of conscience no longer, and the above sad story is the result. He was taken to Yonkers on the noon train to-day.

The Goodrich Murder—The Inquest Again Postponed.

The Goodrich murder claimed public attention in two ways yesterday, as will be seen by reference to another column. The Brooklyn Common Council, at the instance of the foreman of the jury, authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the murderers. Coroner Whalen has changed his mind about continuing the inquest to-morrow; he has resolved upon another postponement, and, with the concurrence of the jury, will now wait for something to "turn up."

Court of General Sessions—Opening of the June Term.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday. Recorder Hackett presided in Part I., Assistant District Attorney, H. Russell, appearing for the prosecution. The Grand Jury having been called, they were excused from attendance until the 9th inst., the jury-room being at present occupied by the Grand Jury of the Over and Terminer. The names of the petit jurors having been called, a number were found to be absent, and fines of $100 each were recorded against them, as well as against a number of grand jurors.

Thomas Guerin, charged with burglary on the premises of Louis Poitner, No. 139 Hudson-street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Starkes, indicted for the larceny of twenty-nine coats valued at $202, the property of Samuel Sykes, No. 122 White street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

Thomas Powers and Henry Engerhauser, charged with stealing a quantity of iron railing from Frederick Sibley, No. 44 Horatio-street, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Meehan, indicted for stabbing Thomas McGuire, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Emma and Amelia Smith, inmates of a disreputable den in Canthan-street, indicted for the larceny of $110 from a United States marine named Francis Mayer, on the 14th of April, were found guilty and sentenced—Emma to two years in State Prison, and Amelia to a like term in the Penitentiary.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was opened in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Rollins appearing for the people. After the jury panel had been called, the court adjourned until to-day, the necessary accommodations for transacting business not having been provided.

Rye Neck Murder of 1866—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

It will probably be recollected that on the evening of Tuesday, April 27, 1866, Gilbert H. Robinson, a single young man doing business as a jeweler and watch-maker, and who also attended to the repairs of fire-arms, locks, &c., at Rye Neck, near the bridge that divides the towns of Rye and Mamaroneck, was found murdered in his store, and that the weapon used for the commission of the bloody deed consisted of the barrel of a gun which had been left with him for repairs, the nipple of which had been forced through the temple bone, the fatal blow, as it was supposed, being struck while the victim was asleep on his couch.

Although liberal rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, the mystery, as regards the perpetrator of the deed, has ever since remained unsolved.

Recent events connected with the elopement of Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. George S. Richardson, carpenter and builder, of Mamaroneck, from her home with a Capt. Berger, and the subsequent proceedings in a suit before Thomas Halsted, Esq., referee, by Mr. Richardson for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of admissions made by one Peter Terrell, that he had been guilty of a criminal intimacy with Mrs. Richardson for a considerable period, have thrown some light on the subject.

Mrs. Richardson, stung by the conduct of Terrell in betraying her confidence, resolved to avenge herself by exposing Terrell as the murderer of Robinson. Terrell, at the time of the murder, was a resident of White Plains, and was intimately acquainted with Robinson, and frequently visited him at Rye Neck, and remained with him all night in the store. Terrell also made frequent calls upon Mrs. Richardson. At the Coroner's inquest on the body of Robinson, it was shown in evidence that Terrell was at Rye Neck on the night of the murder, and that he was then strongly suspected of being the murderer. He was brought down from White Plains, and subjected to a rigid examination; but the evidence adduced was not deemed sufficiently strong against him for his detention, and he was discharged.

Sheriff Brundage having learned that Mrs. Richardson had made allusions to Terrell's connection with the murder of Robinson, proceeded to her residence at Mamaroneck, accompanied by Hiram Paulding, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of White Plains. To them Mrs. Richardson frankly avowed her knowledge on the subject, and related the nature of the conversations she had with Terrell immediately following the murder in regard to it. Henry B. Coles, of Mamaroneck, was also questioned on the subject, and his statement corroborated those of Mrs. Richardson. Under these circumstances Mrs. Richardson was placed under formal arrest and taken to White Plains for detention as a witness in the case, and a warrant was issued in the hands of Henry B. Coles, of Mamaroneck, for the arrest of Terrell the first opportunity that might be presented. Terrell, however, having become alarmed by the threats of Mrs. Richardson to be even with him, absented himself from the neighborhood until Friday night last, when he was captured as he arrived by one of the lake trains. He was at once conveyed to the County Jail to await an examination on the charge of murder preferred against him. The examination was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but owing to the engagements of the District Attorney, who will appear on the part of the people, and Jackson O. Dyckman, Esq., counsel engaged for the prisoner, it was postponed until the 18th inst. In the mean time, Terrell, who is a young man about twenty-five years old, was remanded to prison. Mrs. Richardson was present as principal witness, but finding that her testimony would not be required at that time, withdrew. She appears to be about thirty years old, quite tall in figure, was attired in black, and attracted considerable attention, in consequence of the notoriety she has acquired by her elopement and subsequent abandonment by Capt. Berger.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judges Blatchford and Woodruff, George Macdonell, the alleged forger of sundry acceptances by which the Bank of England was defrauded of a large amount, was brought up in charge of Deputy Marshal Kennedy under a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Blatchford. Mr. Brooks appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and Messrs. Marbury, Seward DaCosta for the British Government. At the sitting of the Court prisoner's counsel moved for a postponement to enable him to examine the papers on the case, but the Court promptly denied the motion. The return to the writ of habeas corpus was then made, after which Mr. Brooks read an affidavit of prisoner in reply to the return, denying the authority and jurisdiction of United States Commissioner Gutman to issue a second warrant for prisoner's arrest and detention before he had closed the proceedings under the first warrant, and contending that there was not sufficient evidence to justify his commitment. He further charged that all the proceedings were informal on the second warrant, the prisoner having been fully acquitted by the Commissioner on the first warrant and before the issuing of the second. The counsel for the British Government put in an affidavit by way of rejoinder to the prisoner's affidavit, denying the allegations therein, and stating that the discharge of the Commissioner did not operate on the proceedings taken on the second charge. Mr. DaCosta then made a motion to quash the writ of certiorari on the ground that the Court had no power to issue it or review the proceedings before the Commissioner. And, even if it had, the subsequent issuing by the Executive of a warrant of extradition quashed the suit and all proceedings thereunder. Mr. Brooks then proceeded to argue the case, contending that the treaty and the acts of Congress explanatory of its provisions were distinct as to the evidence to be received in the case—that is, such evidence of the crime charged as, according to the laws of the State in which the accused was arrested, would be admissible against him if the offense had been committed within State jurisdiction.

A copy of the voluminous record was then handed to the Court, and Judge Blatchford stated that the records would be examined as to the points at issue in the light of counsel's argument, and that the Court would render a decision at an early day.

The Roderick Tragedy—The Inquest and Verdict.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Ann Roderick, who was shot in South Brooklyn on May 25, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning the following verdict:

We find that Ann Roderick came to her death by being accidentally shot by the premature discharge of a pistol in the hands of George Roderick, husband of James Corcoran, her nephew, and herself, during a scuffle between them on the 25th day of May, 1873, in Ninth-street, opposite the residence of deceased, and we do censure the said James Corcoran for creating the disturbance and the said George Roderick for carrying concealed weapons.

Both the prisoners were discharged by the Coroner, but Corcoran is held in default of the $2,000 bail required under the Police Court commitment. Roderick has been released, and will return to his former employers.

Postponement of the Tweed Trial.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on motion of Wm. M. Tweed's counsel, and on certificates of three physicians that the senior counsel for the defense, Mr. John Graham, was too ill to proceed with the trial, Judge Davis granted a postponement until the October term of the Court.

Woman's Peace Convention.

A Woman's Peace Convention, called in response to an appeal by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was held yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Home, No. 80 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Emily E. Ford presided. A hymn composed for the occasion by Miss Mattison, and entitled "Our Peace Hymn," was sung, and Mrs. Laura C. Holloway being introduced, delivered an address of some length as to the part women have to bear in war, and why they should desire peace. She said that they were told that none but cowards talked of peace, and, therefore, their convention lost a very enthusiastic class by not inviting cowards; but she thought that if there was an appeal to arms now, there would be a chronic peace disease. They were ridiculed in their overtures because men placed no faith in their own peace covenants. Women were the mothers of the race, and it was their province to protect their own. The address, which met with loud applause, was followed by recitations by the Misses Ford and Mrs. Ferat. An address by Mrs. Ford to the children followed, and the exercises concluded with the singing of another original hymn, composed by Mrs. Ford.

The Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railroad Company.

The annual election for directors of the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railroad Company, was held yesterday. The following are the directors elected: E. M. Sowell, S. T. Guthrie, Charles J. Pusey, Hiram Barnsley, A. M. Humphreys, J. H. Jackson, E. A. Denoior, De Witt C. Littlejohn, B. E. Smith, J. G. Hoyt, E. R. Wiswell, C. E. Jugas and James M. Macbeth.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Official Statement of the Progress of the Work—The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the East River Bridge Company was held yesterday at their new offices in Water-street, Brooklyn. Senator Murphy presided, and Messrs. Barnes, Van Anden, Kingsley, McCue, Marshall, Sprague, Slocum, Prentice, Stranahan, Husted, and Mayor Powell were present. After the reading of the minutes, the Executive Committee presented a report of the general progress of the enterprise during the year ending April 30, of which the following is the substance:

The construction of the bridge has been successfully continued for the past year with satisfactory results. The foundation of the tower on the New-York side was finished during the month of July, 1872, and the masonry above high water was commenced. It has attained eighty-eight feet in height above that line and 14,700 cubic yards of masonry have been laid for the purpose. It is expected that it will be completed to the roadway by the 1st of July next.

The tower on the Brooklyn side, which had attained an elevation a year ago of 100 feet, has been carried on to a height of 123, and 4,812 yards of masonry have been laid since that time. Contracts have been made for the stone necessary to complete it, which will be done during the present season. In addition to this work, the land necessary for the Brooklyn anchorage extending on both sides of James street from York to Front streets, having been taken under the law authorizing its appropriation, the excavation to the depth of twenty-five feet for the foundation has been completed and the foundation commenced. No report of the work for the year is as yet presented by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Roebling, in consequence of his being away on leave of absence for four months, to recruit his health, somewhat shattered by exposure in the caissons. The information requisite is however in a great measure supplied by the report of the Superintendent herewith presented, in which details of all the contracts made will be found, as well as the history of the work for the year.

The financial condition of the company will fully appear by the annexed statement. There had been received from all sources on the 1st of May, 1872, $2,273,624 26, including $120,000 on sale of New-York City bonds, and there had been expended at that time $2,908,189 49, including $248,900 on purchase of New-York City bonds, leaving a balance of cash on hand at that time of $18,234 77. There has been received during the last year, from all sources, $1,096,960, including $120,000 on the sale of balance of New-York City bonds, and there has been expended during the year $918,085 62, leaving a balance on hand on May 1, 1873, of $197,149 15, including balance on hand on May 1, 1872.

A glance at the Treasurer's statement is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company not contained in his general statement. These assets amount to $332,627 40, of which the sum of $117,400 is for materials sold, and the balance, $215,400 is for installments on capital stock unpaid. Of this balance $212,000 is due from the City of New-York, and $113,400 from private stockholders. On the other hand the liabilities are $281,793 54, and are for bonds and machinery, $14,706 54; for land, $65,000. and for the land taken from the City of New-York, $202 000, being the precise amount due from that City and left unsettled by agreement of Comptroller.

The installments of the capital stock called in are in all sixty per cent. The City of Brooklyn has paid $2,400,000, the City of New-York, including the $202,000 above mentioned, $1,200,000, and private subscribers $286,600. There remains to be called in of the capital stock, which is $5,000,000, twenty per cent., amounting to $1,000,000, which will be sufficient to carry on the work for another year.

Mr. William C. Kingsley then offered his resignation as General Superintendent, giving as his reasons impaired health, and stating that he was peremptorily ordered by his physicians to relinquish for the present such active exertion as the superintendence of the work required.

Mr. Kingsley will remain as a stockholder and director, and his successor will be appointed at the meeting to-morrow of the newly-elected board of directors. Mr. Kingsley handed in a report, of which the following are the material points:

Since my last annual report the work upon the bridge has been steadily pushed forward, and is at present progressing satisfactorily.

During the year, 6,816 cubic feet of masonry have been added to the Brooklyn Tower, and it is now 164 feet above high water. The stone to complete this tower to the springing line of the arches, at an elevation of 168 feet, was contracted for last season, and, with few exceptions, has been delivered as rapidly as desired. All of the stone under that contract is shipped and will arrive in time for the work. A contract has been awarded for all the stone from the springing line of the arches to the top of the tower, a portion of which will be delivered this season.

On May 27 the excavations for the Brooklyn anchorage were completed to an average depth of twenty-five feet, 37,850 cubic yards of material, valued at $8,000, having been removed.

The New-York tower is now eighty-eight feet above high water, and sufficient material is on hand to complete it to the roadway. Everything is in good working order, and the work is proceeding rapidly and successfully.

The anchorage in Brooklyn is considerably further advanced at this time than was expected, and the timber will all be laid before July 1, and the masonry will be begun soon after.

The report also contains a detailed statement of all contracts, the names of contractors, and the prices paid.

The Treasurer's report showed that up to the present time the total receipts have been $3,370,345; expenditures, $3,573,196, leaving a balance on hand of $197,149. The assets amount to $332 627, of which $315,400 is for capital stock. The liabilities are $281,793. During the year ending April 30, the receipts were $1,096,954; expenditures, $915,089. Of the latter, $16,238 is for office expenses, $123,586 for land damages, and $331,168 for granite. During May $10,557 was received, and $89,685 expended, reducing the balance on hand to $128,041.

The Board of Directors then adjourned, and the annual election was held, resulting in the choice of the following Board of Directors:

Messrs. Henry C. Murphy, Abram S. Hewitt, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. C. Kenney, W. W. Goodrich, Alex McCue, B. F. Tracy, John H. Prentice, H. H. Wheeler, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, W. C. Kingsley, Francis D. Moulton, John W. Lewis, Isaac Van Anden, and Samuel McLean.

The members of the last Board of Directors not re-elected are Messrs. Barnes, Slocum, Marshall, Husted, Appleton, and Aspinwall.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Improving the City Hall—The Goodrich Murder.

The weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor recommending that a pound be established and a reward offered for all dogs found at large; referred to the Law Committee. The Board of City Works sent in a communication in relation to the improvements of the City Hall. It is proposed to enlarge the windows in the basement, to flag the floors at a cost of $16,500, and, if advisable, to build additional wings, extending toward Court and Fulton streets, and add a French roof—the total cost of the improvements to be $165 000. Alderman Richardson offered the following:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 to any person or persons who shall furnish information to the authorities which shall lead to the detection, arrest, and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Charles Goodrich.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The usual debates ensued on propositions to furnish the Collector's office with a patent $2,000 safe, and as to the supply of beef to the Truant Home. The former was laid over, and the contract for beef was awarded to a contractor named Lyons, who was found to be the lowest bidder. Alderman Wylie offered a resolution inviting proposals from gas companies, organized under the law organized, for furnishing gas to the city and to individuals at $2 per 1,000 feet, the gas to be of fifteen-candle light power; adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Governor to veto the bill extending the term of the Park Commissioners.

The board then adjourned.

The Brooklyn School Scandal.

The investigation into the charges against Messrs. Kinsella and Farron, of the Brooklyn Board of Education, was resumed yesterday before the joint committee of members and citizens, at the rooms of the board in Red Hook Lane. The charges have already been published. The prosecutor is Mr. W. N. Reid, ex-Principal of Public School No. 18. The first witness was a Mr. Osborne, recently a pupil in the school, who testified to having frequently seen Mr. Kinsella walking through the school with his hat on and smoking. The evidence of several others to similar effect was admitted, and a written statement to the contrary, signed by two teachers now in the employ of the board, was submitted. A somewhat irregular and remarkable mode of investigation followed. Messrs. Carroll and Bergen exchanged places in the chair and on the witness' stand, and for a while run the investigation all by themselves. Mr. Kinsella desired to know whether Mr. Reid and the members of the citizens' committee were Freemasons, to which the citizens replied that they were not intimately connected with Mr. Reid by Freemasonry, politics, or religion. A few other witnesses were examined, and the two committees then held a secret conference, the result of which will be made known at the meeting of the Board of Education this afternoon.

Attempted Suicide in Jersey City.

The family of Clarence Van Winkle, residing on Bergen-square, was startled yesterday morning, shortly after breakfast, by a heavy fall in the room occupied by him, and on going to the spot he was found lying on the floor, with his throat cut entirely across. Young Van Winkle was only twenty years old, and was closely connected with many of the oldest and wealthiest families in the State. For a number of years, however, he had been suffering from an incurable disease, which, though it did not threaten his life, kept him in a state of continual ill health and despondency. He was on the eve of a long trip through the South, and had looked forward to his travels with a great deal of pleasure. On the evening previous to the act he was unusually cheerful, and the immediate cause of the fit of despondency during which he doubtless committed the act is not known. He was taken up in an unconscious condition, and was alive last evening, without, however, the slightest prospect of recovering.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics Defeated by the Bostons—Score 5 to 0.

From 1,200 to 1,500 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the third game of the championship series between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Red Stockings, of Boston. The betting was two to one on the visitors, and several pools were sold at $60 to $30 on the Bostons winning in two innings—that is making more runs in two innings than their adversaries would make in the whole game. This looks to some persons as the acme of rashness, but the subsequent proceedings proved that it was not so, as the unfortunate Atlantics failed to score even one solitary run.

The Boston nine went first to bat, and, despite a miserable throw by Ferguson and a muffed foul ball by Barlow, failed to score. The Brooklyn boys got but three men to bat, one of these, Boyd, making his base on a clean hit to left field, but was decided out at second on a throw by Leonard at Barnes, although Barnes failed to touch him. This decision created considerable dissatisfaction in the Atlantic ranks, but the boys said but little on the subject. In the next inning, however, the umpire—Mr. Theodore Bomeisler, of the Eureka Club—rendered another decision adverse to them, and this came very near breaking up the game. The Bostonians had three men on the bases when O'Rourke came to the bat. After having two strikes called on him he struck out, but Barlow failed—purposely—to catch the ball. O'Rourke now had to run to first base, and thus force all the other men off. Barlow instantly picked up the ball, touched the home-plate, putting out White, who was forced off third, and then threw to first base in time to capture O'Rourke. Dehlman, at first base, saw Manning between second and third bases, and throwing the ball to over Burdock captured him, thus putting out three men. This was very neat play on the part of the Atlantics, and they deserved all the applause they received, which was a great deal, but imagine their surprise when the umpire cleared the bases—O'Rourke at first base and Manning at second. The Atlantics came in from the field, and a vast deal of loud talk was indulged in, the results of which was Mr. Bomeisler's withdrawing from the position he held, and the selection of Higham, of the Mutual Club, to succeed him. Fifteen minutes were lost in this wrangling, and when the game began again and the Bostons got another chance at the bat, they made up for lost time but scoring 2 runs. "Honors were easy" now until the seventh inning, when Boston stock was given another raise by the addition to their score of 3 runs. The Atlantics did all this while were drawing nothing but blanks, nor did they desist during the entire game. They worked hard but without effect, the Bostons' fielding, as well as their pitching, being too much for them to overcome. Boyd made a big break in the last inning by sending the ball down to left field, on which he took three bags, but he was not supported by the other batters and consequently failed to score.

White, George Wright and Leonard bore off the fielding honors for their club, and Pearce, Dehlman, and Brett did the best work for the Atlantics. White's catching was simply magnificent, and has not been excelled by any man on the Union Grounds for a long time. The following is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATLANTIC.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
G. Wright, s. s.,	0	0	0	6	0	Pearce, s. s.,	0	0	0	0	7
Barnes, 2d b.,	0	2	2	2	3	Burdock, 2d b.,	0	0	2	3	0
Spaulding, p.,	1	0	2	5	0	Boyd, r. f.,	0	2	0	0	0
Leonard, l. f.,	1	2	3	1	0	Barlow, c.,	0	1	3	1	0
White, c.,	0	2	9	1	0	Britz, p.,	0	1	1	5	0
Manning, 1st b.,	0	1	12	1	1	Ferguson, 3d b.,	0	0	1	2	0
Schaffer, 3d b.,	0	1	0	1	1	Remson, c. f.,	0	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, r. f.,	0	1	0	0	0	Pabor, l. f.,	0	1	2	0	0
H. Wright, c. f.,	0	0	0	0	0	Dehlman, 1st b.,	0	1	16	0	0
Total,	5	10	27	18		Total,	0	6	27	19	

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston,	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1—5
Atlantic,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire—Mr. Bomeisler and Higham.

Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

First Base by Errors—Boston, 6 times; Atlantic, 2 times.

Runs Earned—Boston, 1.

Total Fielding Errors—Boston, 5; Atlantic, 10.

The Matuals play the Bostons this afternoon.

The Atlantic and Resolutes play on the Union next Thursday.

Washingtons vs. Baltimores.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—A game for the championship was played here to-day between the Washingtons and Baltimores, of this city, which resulted in a victory for the latter by 12 to 3.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The First Division to be Reviewed To-Day.

To-day the First Division of the National Guard will be reviewed by the Commander in Chief, Gov. Dix, at Union-square Plaza, at 4:30 P. M. The Eighty-fourth, under Col. Conkling, will form on Fourth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 3:20 P. M.; the Eighth, under Col. Scott, will meet at their armory at 1 P. M.; the Seventy-ninth, Lieut. Col. Stetson, will rendezvous at their armory at 2:30 P. M.; Col. Ward's command, the Twelfth, will also assemble at the armory at 2:30 P. M.; the Twenty-second will march for the point of assembly at 3:30 P. M.; the Seventh will report at their quarters at 4:15 P. M. When the various commands have taken up their allotted positions, the column will move at 4:30 P. M., the line of march being Ninth-street, up Fifth-avenue to and through Fourteenth-street to Union-square.

The First Brigade will form in West Eleventh-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 4:15 P. M.

The Third Brigade will be inspected and reviewed in Tompkins-square at 2:15 P. M., previous to the division review.

Programme for the Review of the Second Division in Brooklyn.

To-morrow the Second Division of the National Guard is to be reviewed in Brooklyn by Gov. Dix, as Commander in Chief of the State forces. The following line of march will be observed: Henry-street to Joralemon-street, to Clinton-street, to Schermerhorn-street, to Flatbush-avenue, and Hanson-place to Cumberland-street, to Lafayette-avenue, to Carlton-avenue, to Myrtle-avenue, to Cumberland-street, to reviewing stand, which will be erected on westerly side of Cumberland-street, opposite Willoughby-avenue. The march will begin as soon as the division line is formed, and the passing in review will commence at 6 P. M. The Howitzer Battery will leave the column on reaching the corner of Lafayette avenue and Cumberland street, proceed to Washington Park, and fire the salute for the Commander in Chief upon his arrival. The requirements of Appendix II., Upton's Tactics, relating to reviews, will be complied with, excepting that the "double quick" will be omitted after passing, and the regimental commanders will cause at least three additional drummers or trumpeters to wheel out of the column with their bands, to beat the march, or sound the flourishes for the Commander in Chief.

The cavalry of the division will be consolidated under the command of the senior officer of that arm present, and will form under the superintendence of the chief of artillery) on southerly side of Atlantic-street, the right resting on Clinton. The commanding officers of the several troops will report with their commands at the place indicated at 4:15 o'clock P. M.

In order to comply with the requirements of chapter 590, laws of 1872, the line of march has been so arranged as to avoid, as far as possible, interference with the several car routes; and it is directed that when the column passes along any street upon which railroad tracks are laid, or when crossing any such street, an officer will be detailed from each brigade staff, whose duty it shall be to direct the movement of troops so as to afford facilities for the cars to be kept in motion.

The Credit Mobilier—A New Suit by Mrs. Fisk.

Lucy D. Fisk, executrix of Jas. Fisk, Jr., has commenced what is essentially a new suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America, Gov. Dix, Hon. Geo. Opdyke, and others having been joined as defendants, in addition to Oliver Ames, James Brooks, Edwin D. Morgan, Oakes Ames, Enoch H. Rosekrans, and Cyrus H. McCormack, the executors of the estates of Hon. James Brooks and Oakes Ames being, of course, joined as defendants in place of those gentlemen. The particulars of the suit are the same as previously published.

The Produce Exchange Election.

The annual election of officers and managers of the New-York Produce Exchange took place yesterday. The polls opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 2 P. M. The contest was exciting, and the regular business was almost entirely suspended. There were five or six tickets, all headed by Isaac H. Reed, with the exception of one headed by Franklin Edson. Although the polls closed at 2 o'clock, when some 1,200 persons had voted, the excitement among the members continued until about 6 o'clock.

Owing to a large number of the voting papers having been scratched, the scrutiny of the votes was very difficult, and it had not concluded up to a late hour last night. No doubt, however, was entertained of the election of the following gentlemen:

President, Isaac A. Reed; Vice President, Benjamin W. Floyd; Treasurer, Benjamin C. Degerl.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The National Rifle Association will meet on next Friday at 4 P. M.

The Stock Exchange entered upon the new plan of closing at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday.

William Elliott's residence, at No. 305 Monroe-street, was damaged $300 by fire yesterday.

The lager-beer saloon of Jacob Behrens, at No. 108 Charlton-street, was damaged $400 by fire yesterday.

A car of an oil-train at Seventy-ninth-street and North River caught fire yesterday, and was damaged $100.

The exceedingly warm weather of yesterday entailed much discomfort on the community, and caused hearty longings for a country life.

The rates for the transportation of coal on the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad to the North and West have been advanced two cents per ton.

A concert in aid of the Church of the Holy Trinity was held last evening at the Church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue, corner Forty-fifth-street.

There were a very large number of arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden, yesterday, and the grounds about the Battery presented an extremely animated appearance.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision sustaining a previous decision of Judge Quinn, of the First District Court, to the effect that advance sales of salaries by Custom-house office-holders were not legal, because in violation of public policy.

A meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, James B. Nicholson in the chair, for the purpose of making suitable provisions for the observance of the Fourth of July. A committee of nine members was appointed to act in conjunction with the Council of Sachems to make arrangements for the celebration of American Independence.

Mr. Elwood Thorne, D. G. M. F. A. M. State of New-York, was, last evening, presented with a magnificent sword, elaborately adorned on the scabbard, hilt, and blade, and a full set of equipments of E. C. The members of the fraternity also treated Mr. Thorne to a serenade, and a sumptuous repast was afterward served up and partaken of by the members of the craft.

BROOKLYN.

During May the tax-collector received $440 572 for taxes and assessments, and the Board of City Works $374,892 for water rates.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented three indictments against McAlpin, the Clinton-avenue burglar, and his trial was set down for to-morrow.

Since the opening of the Mercantile Library on Sunday the number of Sabbath visitors has averaged fifty-one, many of whom have confined their reading to the daily papers.

Application was made to Judge Gilbert yesterday for the appointment of commissioners on the opening of Gravesend-avenue. The new highway will be 100 feet wide, and will extend from Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue to Coney Island.

The extraordinary circuit of the Supreme Court appointed by proclamation of Gov. Dix was commenced yesterday, Hon. Justice Rumsey presiding. A jury was impaneled in the Long Island City Mayoralty contested election case, which will commence on Wednesday. The hearing will occupy two weeks.

LONG ISLAND.

Trout breeding has become a very important branch of industry and enterprise on Long Island, and is increasing from year to year.

The following were elected Directors of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company, yesterday: John L. Brown, John D. Conover, A. M. Bliss, D. L. Potter, H. W. Genet, I. D. Coleman, Geo. Wilkes, A. W. Winants, P. L. Tyler, J. M. Long, S. C. Walker, H. T. Livingston, H. Vandewater, Wm. C. Conner, Joel A. Fithian, C. Corson, G. L. Knapp, E. J. Shanley, R. M. C. Graham, and Chas. Johnson.

The festival of Pfingstmontag was very generally observed by the Germans on the island yesterday, excursions and picnic parties visiting almost every grove and other place of Summer pleasure on both the North and South Sides. A great many excursionists from New-York visited Bresian, the new German City on the line of the South-side Railroad, the first morning mail-train taking ten car-loads, and a special excursion-train following, crammed with merry Teutons, old and young, with a band of music to lend zest to the occasion.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Bible class has been established by the Young Men's Christian Association of Factoryville, which will meet each Friday evening, at the rooms of the association. Next Friday evening, Rev. Messrs. G. G. Read, S. G. Smith, Dr. Brownlee, and G. F. Hurlbut, will be present, and thereafter one of these gentlemen will teach on each Friday evening.

Thousands of German citizens from New-York and Brooklyn visited Staten Island yesterday, to celebrate the festival of Pfingstmontag. All the parks and lager-beer saloons were decorated with the German and American colors, and crowded